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KEYLESS, RELIABLE, ACCURATE, DURABLE.
Guaranteed for two years.
Repairs never exceed **One Rupee.**
Rs. 8-8. **Rs. 8-8.**
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Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., LIMITED,
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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,232—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, APRIL 16, 1888.

THACKER & CO., LD.

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Opposite the University Tower, BOMBAY.

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VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to *the advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels	Tons	H. P.	Captain.	FRIDAY.
B. L. GANGES	4191	800	E. Stewart	20th April
B. M. L. SUTLEJ	4194	800	W. D. Worcester	27th "
** ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	27th "
B. L. PESHAWUR	3900	600	W. A. Wheler	4th May
* SIAM	3011	500	H. T. Weigheli	11th May.
B. L. SHANNON	4189	800	C. R. Edwards	18th "
				Tuesday
* ASSAM	3033	500	G. W. F. Browne	22nd May
B. L. THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	29th "
† SIAM	3011	500	H. T. Weigheli	5th June
B.L. KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	A. W. Adamson	12th "

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi and thence to London, and those marked B. M. L. to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

The Brindisi steamers will call at Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London, and the Brindisi Marseilles steamers at Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

* Passengers by these vessels change at Aden to steamer for Brindisi and London.

** Extra, with cargo and passengers for Aden only.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and passengers transship there to steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back *via* Taranto, Naples, Rome, and Genoa.

A steam barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Steamers will be despatched as above (or about the following dates:—April 21st and May 5th, and 19th.

And fortnightly thereafter.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, March 13, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third class respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th April	10th June.
MANILLA	5,000	800	10th May	1st July.
D. BALDINO	5,000	800	1st June	20th July.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100 respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.			To sail.
BISAGNO	...	"	21st April 1888.
STURA	..	"	12th May 1888.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Mar. 19, 1888

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
IMPERATOR	C. Bochtinger.	4,600	650	1st May.
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,600	650	7th May.
AMPHITRITE	L. Lemesich	4,600	650	1st June.
BERENICE	E. Perini	3,500	550	7th June.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO TRIESTE.

ORION	G. Mattiazzi	3,300	550 25th April.
ELEKTRA	P. Mersa	4,200	600 2nd May.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 300	Rs. 200	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 390	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th inst., BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
MELPOMENE	A. Malusa			14th May. 1888.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, Feb. 21, 1888.

CLAN LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Steamer	Tons	Commander	Sailing date on or about
CLAN GRAHAM"	3,000	C. Alexanderson	25th Apl. 1888.

THESE STEAMERS are fitted with every requisite for the comfort of passengers. The Saloon and cabins are all on the Upper Deck.

Qualified Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

Passengers can be booked through to London (overland, from Marseilles) by these steamers, and passages are granted on favorable terms.

For particulars as to Cabins plans, passage money, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Forbes Street, Bombay, 13th March, 1888.

CHEAP PASSAGES!!
HOMEWARD.

SAILING ABOUT 22nd inst. The splendid s. s. "AUGERTON," 3,500 tons, Capt. Morris, has superior accommodation for families.

FARES exceptionally low. Apply to

WM. WATSON & Co.

28 Apollo Street, Bombay, 12th April, 1888.

ANCHOR LINE.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

S. S. "BELGRAVIA," SAILING 19TH APRIL.

THIS well known and favourite passenger steamer of 5,000 tons will sail punctually as above. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort for first-class passengers. Two and 2nd class cabins on deck. The refrigerating room can keep an unlimited supply of ice throughout the voyage.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 3rd April 1888.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY.
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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "COCONADA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 20th April, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on MONDAY, 16th April, (on arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,903 tons, on THURSDAY, 19th April, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on THURSDAY, 19th April, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th May, at noon.

FOR MORMUGAO AND BACK TO BOMBAY, CALLING AT INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

THE S.S. BUSHEER, 792 tons, will leave Bombay for Marmugao every SATURDAY, at noon, and MORMUGAO for Bombay every TUESDAY, at p.m., or on arrival of the passenger train.

BOMBAY to MORMUGA	First Class	Rs. 15 0
Do.	Second Class	" 7 8
Do.	Deck without diet	" 1 0

Further particulars can be had on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 14th April 1888. Agents.

BOMBAY TO LONDON DIRECT.

THE splendid steamship "AUSTRALASIAN," 3,700 tons, will sail from Bombay for London early in May. It is expected that the steamer will be ready to leave on the 10th May, but the exact date will be advertised later on.

She will be followed by her sister ship the "DAMASCUS," 3,700 tons, of the same line, which will leave Bombay on 24th May.

These steamers have excellent accommodation for first-class passengers, and passages can now be secured at moderate rates.

The voyage to London including all stoppages will, it is expected, be made in 22 days, the time taken by the Australasian on her last two voyages.

For particulars, apply to

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A NEW STOCK of the best quality just to hand, Silvered Reflectors and Mounts.
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For fixing on the Dashboard.
Rs. 10 each. Superior, Rs. 22-8 each.

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To fasten on Stirrup when riding.
Rs. 5-8.

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For Candles.
Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 5 each.

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Of several descriptions, for Kerosine or Cocoanut Oil.
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Rs. 4 each.

Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

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No. 1.—14 inches Square, White Ground, pretty mixed fancy border. Re. 1-2, each.
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No. 3.—20 inches Square, White Ground, miniature check pattern border in red, blue and black. Re. 1-4, each.
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No. 9.—20 inches Square, White Ground, stripe and diamond pattern border. Choice assortment. Each, Re. 1-8.
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WHITE GLOVES AND TIES,
DRESS SOCKS AND SHIRTS,
SILK MUFFLERS,
&c., &c., &c.

Catalogue on application.

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GENUINE BOUQUET
YIELDS THE VERY
SOULS OF FLOWERS.—Bottles Re. 1-8
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No. 5. D-B. B-L. C-F, Gun, 12 bore, Double Grip Action, Rebounding Locks, Left Barrel Choke, Engraved, &c. Price, Rs. 125 cash.
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Price, Rs. 480 cash.
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Black Waterproof Cases with Fittings complete. Price Rs. 45 and 50, cash.
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FOR SHOT OR BALL.

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Case with Fittings complete for single or double Barrel Gun, Rs. 36.

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No. 40. Single Barrel, Breech-Loading Rook or Rabbit Rifle, ·380 bore, Side Lever, Snap Action, Superior finish, with brass Rod complete. Price, Rs. 85 cash.
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No. 74. Ditto ditto ·476 Blued, Rs. 100.
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NOTE.—The new Regulation Revolver, ·476, takes either the ·450 or ·455 Cartridge.

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SYMPATHETIC AND SEMI-GRAND.

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FULL FLAVORED and highly concentrated specially for the manufacture of SYRUPS, ÆRATED WATERS, &c.

	Per 1 lb. bottle Rs. a.
Tonic Water Extract.	3 8
Ginger Ale "	4 0
Gingerade "	3 0
Lemonade "	3 0
Orangeade "	3 0
Raspberryade "	3 0
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Soluble Gum Extract for producing a rich frothy head on all kinds of Syrups, Ærated Waters, &c. Per 1 lb. bottle, Rs. 2-8.

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Per box.....Re. 1.

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THE NEW REMEDY FOR SEA SICKNESS.

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Single Bottle, Re. 1-4.
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THROUGH THE FAILURE OF A LARGE
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HAVE RECEIVED FROM THEIR HOME AGENT
A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF
GEM JEWELLERY.
CONSISTING OF

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DIAMOND AND PEARL BROOCHES	DO. DO. RUBIES
PEARL AND RUBY DEMI-SUITS	DO. DO. PEARLS
DO. AND SAPPHIRE PENDANTS	EARRINGS SET EMERALDS, PEARLS,

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CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of the Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.,

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To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders.

Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.

Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.

The Climax Motor, &c.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines and Pumps.

WORKS AND OFFICE, MAZAGON.

CERTIFICATE.—We have been using your Eucalyptus Boiler Fluid for the last seven months with the greatest success. We are enabled now to entirely dispense with scaling our Boilers, as the Fluid keeps the interior quite clean and prevents corrosion by an inky coating on the Boiler Plates.

It is the Best Composition for the prevention of Scale in Boilers we know of, after several trials with other Fluids extending over a practice of twenty years.

J. MUNRO,
Engineer and Manager,
Bombay Saw Mills Company, Ld.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY
A BLEND of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON and ISLAY,
Is a Rich, Mellow, and Soft Spirit, Genuine and Wholesome.
One of the best Whiskies imported into this country.
Per dozen, Rs. 24; Single bottle, Rs. 2. Jars at Rs. 11 per Gallon. Jars extra.
SPECIAL TERMS GIVEN TO HOTELS, CLUBS, AND OTHER LARGE CONSUMERS.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN BOMBAY.] ESTABLISHED 1850

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & CO.,
BOMBAY FOUNDRY AND IRON WORKS
KHETWADY, BOMBAY,
ENGINEERS, IRON & BRASS FOUNDERS, &c

ENTIRELY UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

MANUFACTURERS OF CAST AND WROUGHT IRON MATERIALS,

IRON ROOFS	CRANES	BEVEL AND ROPE
ROAD ROLLERS	CYLINDERS	GEARINGS
LAMP POSTS	GATES	ORNAMENTAL AND
GIRDERS	RAILINGS	GENERAL CASTINGS
BRIDGES	COLUMNS	

OUR Foundry, one of the largest in India, is complete with every appliance for all kinds of General, Loam and Heavy Castings up to 20-tons weight. It is under the direct supervision of a Practical European Superintendent. The Fitting Department, furnished with First-Class Machines for every description of High-Class Work, and the Smithy, are under our personal supervision. Orders entrusted to us will be promptly executed and efficiently discharged.

Machines, Tools, etc., imported through our Agents from the well-known English makers.

PLANS AND ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PROFESSOR CHATRE'S CIRCUS,

OPPOSITE THE CRAWFORD MARKET.
PERFORMANCE EVERY NIGHT, AT 9 P.M.,
AND
AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE, AT 4 P.M.,
ON WEDNESDAYS & SATURDAYS.
SEE HAND BILLS.

THE CITY LINE s.s. CITY of "DUBLIN" has ARRIVED from Glasgow and Liverpool, and is discharging in the Prince's Dock. CONSIGNEES are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their Goods without delay.

Matches, oil, acids, and other inflammable articles must be removed as they are landed, failing which they will be exposed at Consignees' risk and subject to removal to the combustible shed at their expense.

Unless boats are sent alongside without delay to take delivery of packages exceeding in weight 30 cwt., they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the Consignees.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the landing shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibility in respect of Goods removed to the unclaimed warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain Clark will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 14th April, 1888.

THE GUZERAT COLLEGE BOARD require the SERVICES of a GRADUATE of an English or Indian University, as a PROFESSOR, on a salary of Rs. 200 rising to Rs. 300 by annual increments of Rs. 25 per mensem. He will be required to teach History, Logic, and Moral Philosophy, and partly English. Applications to be forwarded to the President of the Guzerat College Committee, Ahmedabad, to reach him not later than 15th of May, 1888.

G. B. REID,
Collector and President, Guzerat College Committee.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

1. Tenders are invited for the RECONSTRUCTION of a STORE and WORK SHED at the Defence Yard, Mazagon.

2. Full particulars may be obtained at the Office of the undersigned, and tenders, which must be sealed, will be received up to 4 p.m., on THURSDAY, the 19th Instant, accompanied by Rs. 50 as earnest money.

3. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

E. G. SPILSBURY, Captain, R. E.,
Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences.

Bombay Defence Office, Colaba, 13th April, 1888.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that 100 Teak Logs at the Quilon Depot, 300 Teak Logs at the Veapoorom Depot, 400 Teak Logs at Cottayam Depot, 30 Teak Logs at Thunneermokom, and 600 Teak Logs at the Vettikaut Depot, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION on the following dates :—

Quilon, 26th of April, 1888 ; Veapoorom, 1st of May ; Cottayam, 4th of May ; Thuneermokom, 7th of May ; and Vettikaut, on the 9th of May.

2. The sales will commence at 1 p.m. on the respective dates.

3. The logs will be sold in lots or otherwise as may be hereafter found convenient.

4. The contents of the logs will be determined by their actual dimensions without reference to defects of any description.

5. The successful bidder should at once deposit one-third of the total value of the timber for which he had bid, and the balance when the timber is removed.

6. Timber should be removed within one month from date of sale.

7. Should the purchaser fail to pay the balance due or to remove the timber within the specified time the deposit money mentioned in para. 5 will be forfeited to Government, and the timber re-sold by public auction at the risk of the defaulter, who will forego any advantage arising from such sale, and be liable to make good any deficiency.

C. R. VERNEDE,
Conservator of Forests.

Conservator's Office, Quilon, 26th March, 1888.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and other insurable property in Bombay and Mofussil at current rates, by

BENN, ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
ESTABLISHED 1803.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,200,000
PAID-UP	£ 300,000
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS over	£1,600,000

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandize in Bombay and up-country issued, on behalf of the above Company at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom all particulars may be obtained.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

FEVERISH WEATHER
Will be sure to increase the demand
FOR
MADON'S
NEVER-FAILING
PULMONIC BALM.
THE GREAT INDIAN REMEDY.

For the cure of Cough, Cold, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Asthma, and other diseases of the Lungs and Chest.

Ber Bottle, As. 8 and Re. 1.

A mild and safe combination of Purely Vegetable Drugs, possessing Expectorant, Demulcent, and Balsamic properties. As this Preparation is entirely free from opium and other injurious and objectionable drugs, it may be given, without any danger, even to children. It NEVER fails to cure the most obstinate forms of Cough, Cold, Whooping Cough, &c., in a few doses. In ordinary Cold, when attended with Feverishness and Headache, the medicine acts as a charm, giving speedy relief when properly administered and the directions given with each bottle are attended to.

By common consent this is the best preparation known for the THROAT, LUNGS, and CHEST—the most soothing, healing, and strengthening. As a COUGH BALSAM, it has no equal, and having been in popular use for over seven years, and largely recommended by the Medical Profession with the happiest results, it can, therefore, be relied upon with perfect confidence by the public.

It is very pleasant to the taste, and does not offend the most sensitive stomach. It is readily taken by children and delicate persons, and it is also used as a syrup for improving the voice of singers, public speakers, and clergymen.

TESTIMONIALS.

"Your Balm works wonders.
A few doses and the child was much better.
Found it most efficacious.
An invaluable remedy for affections of the Lungs.
Thanks ; no repetition of attacks."
&c., &c., &c.

COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.,
OPERATIVE AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.
FRESH SHIPMENT JUST TO HAND.
PER S.S. SUTLEJ.

THE PERFECTION OF A SMOKE,

whether of Pipe, Cigar or Cigarette is attained by the highest flavour of the tobacco with its greatest purity and least harshness. In Cigarettes, which are now so popular, there are none more deserving of appreciation than those manufactured by

TH. VAFIADIS,
CAIRO,
AND IMPORTED ONLY BY
J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENT FOR INDIA.

No. 1, EXTRA SUPERIOR .....Rs. 3-12 per 100
No. 2, MEDIUM ..... „ 2-12 „
GUARANTEED FRESH AND SOUND.

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

MR. HARALD CURJEL has CEASED to sign our firm.

PUNNETT & Co.

Bombay, 14th April, 1888.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE undersigned would draw special attention to a trial shipment of the original.

"FERINTOSH OLD SCOTCH WHISKY."

Just received from Lamont and Co., Glasgow, which they offer at Rs. 25 per dozen.

WARDEN & Co.

Meadow Street, Bombay, 16th April, 1888.

"SURGEON-GENERAL MOORE MEMORIAL FUND."

SUBSCRIBERS to the above are requested TO PAY in their Subscriptions to the Secretary, Bank of Bombay.

J. GALLAGHER,
Hony. Secy., Sub-Committee.

Bombay, 12th April, 1888.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

THE attention of Jurymen is directed to the Preliminary Jury List, published in the "GOVERNMENT GAZETTE" of the 12th instant.

Suggestions for alterations or corrections should be sent in writing to the Clerk of the Crown or to the undersigned before the 21st instant.

THOMAS BLANEY,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Bombay, 14th April, 1888.

TO BE LET, from 1st May next, a very desirable upper-storeyed BUNGALOW on Parel Hill, now in the occupation of Mr. Klingelhofer. It commands a very charming view of Bombay, and entirely open to the sea breeze.

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

2, Hornby Row.

THE WESTERN INDIA SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWELFTH (INTERIM) DIVIDEND of Rs. 25 per share for the half-year ending 31st December, 1887, will be paid on and after MONDAY, the 23rd instant, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p.m., to those shareholders whose names shall appear on the Register, on the 19th instant, at the Company's office, No. 12, Hummum Street, Fort, on production of Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 19th to the 25th instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
કાવરશી મુલજી સનસની કું૦.
i.e., THACKERSEY MOOLJEE SONS and COMPANY,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

Bombay, 16th April, 1888.

FOR SALE.
AT THE MORARJEE GOCULDASS MILLS AT PAREL.

FOUR (4) TWIST MULES, 1⅜ guage, 17" Spindle, length over all 78 feet. Seven (7) Weft Mules, 1¼ guage, 10" Spindle, length over all 78 feet. Ten (10) Throstle Frames, Short Collars, 2" lift, length over all 27 feet. All the above are of Messrs. Platt Brothers and Co.'s Manufacture, and are in good order. They are now working at the aforesaid Mills, where they can be seen by intending purchasers any day on application to the Spinning Manager there or to the undersigned.

MORARJEE GOCULDASS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, & Agents.

No. 2, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, 14th April, 1888.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE WAREHOUSE AT POWDER WORKS OR DARUKHANA, MAZAGON.

Mr. BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Auctioneer, has been instructed to sell by Public Auction on the premises on SATURDAY, the 21st day of April, 1888, at 4 p.m. by order of the owners thereof *all* that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground with the godown thereon which land is held under a lease from the Port Trustees for the term of 10 years, from 1st December 1886 at a monthly rental of Rs. 51-3, situate at the Mazagon Estate, containing by admeasurement 1918 5-9 square yards with the message, tenement or building built thereon in the registration district of Bombay, which said land is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No 1-3732, and the said building by the Municipality of Bombay, under ward No. 6591 to 6591, street No. 10, at 15 street passage C, and bounded as follows :—on or towards the north by vacant land, belonging to the said trustees, on or towards the south by a road, on or towards the east by a road, and on or towards the west by a vacant land belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay.

Further information can be had on making enquiries of the undersigned at the office of Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, Solicitors, for the owners.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer.

Bombay, 16th April 1888.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings.
10 „ „ dhoties.
10 „ „ sarees.
7 cases prints.
1 „ coloured handkerchieves.
8 „ each 100 coils blasting fuse.
3 „ angostura bitters.
6 „ kummel liqueur.
6 „ cherry cordial.
5 „ schiedam schnaps.
1 „ mint liqueur.
2 „ arrack rum.
3 „ each 6 gross Hengler's fluid black lead.
7 oak-painted fire-proof safes, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches, by Samuel Withers & Co., with Chubb's patent locks.
5 quarter casks sherry.
1 case assorted table lamps.
5 cases scarlet colour in tins.

By order of the Superintendent Government Telegraph, a quantity of wire, axes, chisels, crowbars, daos, pickaxes, saws, vices, iron chest, &c.

By order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Mr. Chunilal Premchund—

784—24-1 cases 500 bunches white wax beads assorted, No. 50-140, from Messrs. Topart Freres.

By order of Goolam Hoosein Abdool Cadur, and on account and at the risk of Mr. Muncherjee Framjee—

20 bags Singapore betelnut.

By order of the Administrator-General, the effects of the late Dr. Saxty Good, consisting of wearing apparel, cash box, portmanteau, and sundry articles.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome light mail-phaeton in good order.
1 handsome strong second-hand brougham.
1 handsome light Victoria, with removeable coach box.
1 strong English-built landau.
1 light dog-cart.
1 splendid high-wheeled dog-cart, by Collett and Co.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF TEAK SQUARES.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 17th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Tank Bunder, by order of Hajee Esmb Mahomed Sulliman, and on account and at the risk of Essop Abdoola—

About 30½ tons teak squares, in lots to suit purchasers.

SALE of Unserviceable Stores, large Planing Machines, &c., at the Gun Carriage Factory, Colaba.

Under instructions from the Superintendent, Gun Carriage Factory, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Factory at Colaba on THURSDAY next, the 19th instant, at 2 p.m.—

A quantity of unserviceable stores, consisting of tools of all sorts brass fittings, iron scraps, pieces of wood of different kinds, &c. Also a large iron planing machine.

AUCTION SALE.
VALUABLE LAND AT MATHERAN.

Rare Opportunity : No such other plot available.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 p.m.—

A piece of land plot, No. 5, containing 4 acres and 2 goontas, situate on the West Road leading to Chowk Point, bounded on one side by the property of Sir Mungaldass Nathoobhoy, Kt., C.S.I., and on the other by the property of Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, C.S.I. It is entirely open on the west side, and commands a charming view of the Parbut Hill, Fort. The land is calculated to hold 2 large bungalows which can be built facing the delightful scenery. It has excellent approaches and is in convenient proximity to Water, Bazar, Post Office, &c. The annual ground-rent payable to Government is Rs. 20-8.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned.

VALUABLE LIBRARY OF LAW AND OTHER BOOKS FOR SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 25th Instant, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

The valuable library, consisting of several hundreds of law and other books, the property of C. J. MAYHEW, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

Catalogues will be published, and the books will be on view four days before sale.

On SATURDAY, the 21st inst, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Tent No. 16, Esplanade, near the Young Men's Christian Association Buildings, the valuable handsome French polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany square Pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Sohne, table ornaments, flower-vases, lamps, &c., the property of A. G. GARETT, Esq.

The property will be on view 4 days before sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE DADUR ROAD, NEAR THE G. I. P. RAILWAY STATION.

On SATURDAY next, the 21st instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of Arab Ally bin Hoosein Doctor the undermentioned valuable property, viz. :—

All the piece of foras freehold ground, situate on the west side of Dadur Road, containing by admeasurement 2,489 square yards or thereabouts, and registered under Collector's Nos. 17, 203, 474, 478, 480, 481, 483 and 503, together with the pucka-built upper-storied bungalow standing thereon, assessed under ward No. 528, and street No. 261, and bounded on the east by the Dadur Road leading from Bombay to Mahim, on the west by the G. I. P. Railway line, on the north by the property of Memon Joosuf Wulud Ahmed, and on the south by the land and property of Mr. Sorabjee Bezunjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 16th April, 1888.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO,
41, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

AUCTION SALE of a very valuable and handsome collection of terra-cotta figures, busts, wall and table ornaments, flower vases, &c., very seldom imported in Bombay.

On FRIDAY, the 20th Inst., sale commencing at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms.

An invoice of very valuable and handsome assortment of artistically made terra-cottaware consisting of handsome figures and statues, busts, wall and table ornaments, flower baskets and vases, tobacco jars and various other decorated ornaments, figures, &c., of latest new designs.

The property is on view.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Bombay, 16th April, 1888.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the share and interest of MR. RAMCHUNDER MAHADEO HARDIKAR, in our firm CEASED and DETERMINED on and from THIS DAY.—Dated 1st April, 1888.

RAMCHUNDER MAHADEO & Co.

With reference to the above the undersigned, who is now the SOLE OWNER of the said firm of RAMCHUNDER MAHADEO & Co., will, on and from the above date, continue to carry on the business thereof in the same name.

DADABHOY HORMUSJEE DOOBASH.

EUCALYPTUS BOILER FLUID.

CERTIFICATE.—We have been using your Eucalyptus Boiler Fluid for the last seven months with the greatest success. We are enabled now to entirely dispense with scaling our Boilers, as the Fluid keeps the interior quite clean and prevents corrosion by an inky coating on the Boiler Plates.

It is the best Composition for the prevention of Scale in Boilers we know of after several trials with other fluids extending over a practice of twenty years.

J. MUNRO,
Engineer and Manager,
Bombay Saw Mills Co., Limited.

To
ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & Co., Ld.,
Sole Agents,
Downie's Eucalyptus Boiler Fluid.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. KHURSHEDJEE RUSTOMJEE KARA PESINA has contracted to SELL the property hereunder described :—All persons who may have a claim on the same, by way of mortgage, inheritance, or otherwise, are hereby requested to make the same known to the undersigned within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed witout regard to such claim, which will be deemed to have been waived :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Borah Musjid Lane on the south side thereof, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 81 square yards or thereabouts, bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the north by the Public Street known as Borah Musjid Lane, on or towards the south by the house lately of Jamsetjee Sorabjee Mehta, on or towards the east by the House of Goolbai, wife of Nowrojee Jamsetjee Nanjeseth, and on or towards the west by the house of Byramjee Jamsetjee Saklatwalla, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 52, new No. 477, old survey No. 685B, and new survey No. 8762, and under tenure, pension and tax, registered in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under ward No. 2496, and street Nos. 17 and 19, and formerly and now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Khurshedjee Rustomjee Kara Pesina. Dated at Bombay this 9th day of April, 1888.

WADIA AND GHANDY,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

No. 4, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

PUNCTUALITY IS THE SOUL OF BUSINESS.

THE punctual man gets on and climbs the ladder of life. The unpunctual, the irregular, the untrustworthy man sinks to the lowest level. To become a punctual man, you must carry a reliable time-keeper. Everybody cannot afford a Watch, and it is often those most anxious to get on who can afford it least. It is to supply this want that the Warterbury Watch has been invented and is manufactured. Its cost is only Rs. 8-8, and yet it is a perfect time-keeper, and as such has risen into the very highest repute in England and America. It is worn by all classes, up to the very highest. Princes, Generals, Scientists, Literarians, Civil Engineers, Electricians, all wear it. Among late purchasers we may mention—Prince Albert Victor of Wales (son of the Prince of Wales), Prince William of Prussia (who sent us an order for thirty-six "Waterburys" and wears one himself), Queen Olga of Greece, the Crown Prince of Denmark, the Sultan of Morocco, George Augustus Sala, Edmund Yates (of *The World*), G. R. Sims, Professor Jamieson (of Glasgow University), Professor Edison (the World-known Electrician), etc., etc., and over 3,50,000 are being worn by the most enlightened Englishmen in the World.

The "Waterbury," although a low-priced Watch, is not a cheap Watch. It is one of the costliest in the world. Its price is Rs. 8-8, packed in a handsome Satin-lined box; but the first "Waterbury" ever made was the product of ten years' keen study, and the experimental expenditure of many thousand of pounds, and every "Waterbury" now manufactured is the result of 500 separate operations, and the product of a factory containing costly and intricate automatic machinery to the value of THIRTY LAKHS OF RUPEES.

THE WATERBURY WATCH.
IS A
KEYLESS, DURABLE, RELIABLE, ACCURATE TIME-KEEPER.
Price, Rs. 8-8. Price, Rs. 8-8.
GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS.
Repaired for one Rupee or less.
AT
ANY OF THE COMPANY'S DEPOTS.

HOW TO GET A WATERBURY.

It may be obtained from dealers in all parts of the country. From Soundy and Co., Ld., from the office of the Company, Medow Street, Bombay, or if order is sent by post to

WATERBURY, BOMBAY,
WATERBURY, CALCUTTA,
OR
WATERBURY, ALLAHABAD.

A perfect Watch timed to the minute and packed in Satin-lined box will be sent you by next mail by V. P. or Parcel post. Postage will be paid by the Company.

Insure your life by wearing a Waterbury.

The Company will pay the next of kin of any wearer of a Waterbury Watch, who may be killed (while a passenger) in an accident on any Indian Railway during 1888, the sum of One Thousand Rupees.

Clubs—Ten persons joining together and ordering ten Watches can get a reduction of one Rupee per Watch.

Chains for the Waterbury in all patterns—
Equal in appearance to Silver ... Rs. 1 4 & Rs. 2
Ditto ditto to Gold ... „ 3 0

Head Office for India,
MEADOWS STREET, BOMBAY.
BRANCH DEPOTS AT
OLD COURT HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA
AND
JOHNSTONE GUNGE, ALLAHABAD.

BY APPOINTMENT.
HURJIMULL & Co.,
INDIAN JEWELLERS.

DEALERS in Indian and Fine Art Work, Gold and Silver Jewellery, Precious Stones and Brilliants, Indian Curios, &c., &c. Rich Cashmere Shawls, Persian Carpets, Foolkaries and other Indian stuffs for making purdahs and curtains. Prices below competition. Price lists free.

Address—
HURJIMULL & Co.,
RAMPART ROW & MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BUDGET, published every Tuesday, specially prepared for Indian subscribers with 8 pages Supplement of English news in addition to 24 pages of Indian matter. Rates Rs. 12 per year for Indian subscribers, post free ; and Rs. 17 including postage for the United Kingdom

PIANOFORTES.

SOUNDY AND CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

THE BIJOU PIANO, solid Walnut case, overstrung scale, 3 unisons, 7 octaves, brass plate over pin plank, solid iron frame, thoroughly bolted, screwed and secured in every way ... ...Rs 450

THE BOUDOIR PIANO, solid Walnut case, complete iron frame, overstrung scale, brass plate over pin plank, 7 octaves, metal action frame ... ... „ 550

THE "UPRIGHT GRAND COTTAGE," solid Walnut case, extended ends, overstrung scale, solid iron frame, 7 octaves, metal Pin Plate, Steinway action on metal standards. Handsome Ormolu shell handles and sconces, carved Trusses.

THE FINEST UPRIGHT GRAND IMPORTED ... ... „ 675

SOLID DARK WALNUT GRAND SQUARE, complete iron frame extending over pin block, straight scale, long American dampers, 7 octaves ... ... „ 675

SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, overstrung scale, solid, complete, bronzed-iron frame, extending over pin plank and bridge, Agraffe treble, American dampers, 7 octaves ... „ 775

THE SCHIEDMAYER SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, with overstrung bass, made upon scientific principles, solid iron frame, with two pedals ... ... „ 875

THE MIGNON GRAND, by Schiedmayer of Stuttgart, in solid Mahogany ebonized case, with nickel corner plates and mountings, complete iron frame—the most perfect Grand made... ... ... „ 1,550

THE "COLLARD AND COLLARD" SHORT IRON GRAND, in solid Walnut, or Ebonized and Gold, solid iron frame, 7 octaves, registered keyboard ... ... „ 1,250

ILLUSTRATIONS OF EACH INSTRUMENT CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p. m.
Band, Esplanade, B.V.R., 6 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, Anderson's Company, 9 p.m.
Professor Chhatre's Circus, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 14th:—Henley (s), from Middlesbrough; Ganges (s), Hongkong; City of Dublin (s), Glasgow and Liverpool; and Assam (s), Aden. Yesterday:—Aspatria (s), from Aden; Inchborva (s), and Darwin (s), Cardiff; Hindoo (s), Cutch Mandvie; Damascus (s), Sydney; and Dundee (s), Tyne.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 14th:—Busheer (s), for Marmagoa, &c.; Kirby Hall (s), Liverpool and Marseilles; Medea (s), Calcutta, Colombo and Madras; Berenice (s), Hongkong; and Inishowen Head (s), Antwerp. Yesterday:—Athens (s), for Marseilles; Clan Macdonald (s), Marseilles and Liverpool; and H. M. S. Humber, Portsmouth.

A VAGRANT.—Joseph Wicks, a European, was, on Saturday, declared a vagrant by Mr. P. Ryan, and ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

THE CHOWK HOTEL AT MATHERAN.—The bungalow at Matheran, some time ago occupied by the well-known Chowk Hotel, has been purchased by Mr. Budroodin Tyebjee for Rs. 6,000.

ACCIDENT ON BOARDSHIP.—Abdool Kurreem, a fireman of the s.s. Sirsa, lying in the harbour, on Friday evening last accidentally fell into the hold of that vessel from the main deck and sustained serious injuries. He was at once removed to the Gocouldas Tejpal Hospital.

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held by the coroner on Saturday, at the Gocouldas Tejpal Hospital, touching the death of Jya woman, aged 17 years. Deceased lived in Dhobie Street and was addicted to drink. At about 1 o'clock, on Saturday morning, she was found lying unconscious in her room, suffering from the effects of opium. She was then removed to the hospital, where she died soon after admission. The verdict was that death was caused by opium, which she voluntarily administered to herself.

BOATS CAPSIZED IN THE HARBOUR.—Owing to the strong wind prevailing during Friday last, a muchwa, No. 1,634, laden with 30 empty casks, while under sail from Carnac Bunder to Oorun, capsized about 2 o'clock, near Cross Island. The casks and the crew were picked up by several other boats.—A jolly boat, under sail, belonging to the Port Trust, capsized off Apollo Bunder on Friday, and the crew, consisting of three men, were picked up by a Government Dockyard steam launch.

CARRYING ARMS IN POONA.—The practice of allowing the rabble of the City of Hyderabad, says the *Deccan Herald*, to parade about the Poona station armed with weapons is objectionable. Not far from the General Market yesterday, a number of the lower classes of Mahomedans, shabbily dressed and "armed to the teeth," were seen exchanging hot words with some bazaar men. This drew a gang of idlers to witness the scene. In the interests of public safety these men should not be allowed to go armed in public places.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the B. V. R. Corps at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening, commencing at 6 o'clock:—

Overture	Son and Stranger.....Mendelssohn.
Valse	Un Premier Bouquet..Waldteufel.
Selection	Ernani .....Verdi.
Mazurka	Olematis.....Kappy.
Scena and Aria	I Masnadieri .....Verdi.
Galop	Verlobungs .....Kuhner.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ADDRESS TO THE RAJAH OF KHETRI.—Mr. Ramnaran Nathooram gave an evening party on Saturday, in Nathooram Wady, Thakordwar Lane, to meet his Highness Rajah Ajit Sinh of Khetri, at present on a visit to Bombay. Special preparations had been made for his Highness's reception; and almost all the inhabitants of his territories, at present residing in Bombay, were present on the occasion. An address was presented to the Rajah, in which reference was made to the fact of his being an educated native ruler, who had undertaken public works for the benefit of his subjects, such as the opening of canals, establishment of banks, &c. Credit was given him for having taken a leading part in the proceedings of the meeting recently held for the suppression of infantiocide among the Rajputs. His Highness, in his reply, thanked the promoters of, and those present at, the meeting for the trouble they had taken to do him honour, and expressed his satisfaction at the charitable institutions which they were establishing in their native country for the benefit of his subjects.

A DISTURBANCE ON BOARD THE S.S. ARDBEG.—At the Fort Police Court, on Saturday, Constable Good charged H. Ham, an A.B. on the s.s. Ardbeg, before Mr. Crawley-Boevey, with voluntarily wounding T. Crawley, the boatswain, on Friday afternoon. According to the evidence of the witnesses, it appeared that the boatswain called out to the men at about 2 o'clock in the afternoon to recommence their work. Ham, it appeared, had a clock which he always timed with the clock in the wheel house, and told the boatswain it wanted yet five minutes to 2 o'clock. An altercation then ensued ending in blows, in which Ham was very roughly handled. In the scuffle Ham drew his knife and aimed a blow at Crawley, hiting the latter on his forearm, and inflicting a wound about an inch long and half an inch deep. The other seamen interfered and separated the two, and Ham, who was taken aft, threatened to cut the former's throat, repeating this threat subsequently when the chief mate spoke to him. In defence Ham admitted substantially the facts as deposed to by the witnesses, but denied having struck the boatswain. The captain of the Ardbeg, who was in Court, remarked that it was a very serious thing drawing knives during rows, and he hoped it would be put a stop to. His Worship said the captain was better able to do that than the magistrate. He was of opinion that the accused had not drawn his knife on the boatswain, but that the wound had been inflicted during the struggle. He discharged the accused, warning him to be more careful in the future.

SUICIDE OF A SERGEANT AT POONA.—Color-Sergeant Ortner, of "D" Company of the Royal Fusiliers, committed suicide on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock, by shooting himself through the heart. He was aged about 37 and had the Afghan medal, was steady and a general favourite. It is not known what induced the unfortunate man to commit the rash act.—*Deccan Herald.*

THE NEW RAILWAY BRIDGE AT POONA.—The new bridge near the Poona Railway Station, which has been for some time under construction, is nearing completion. It was originally intended to have a brick arch, but it has since been decided to substitute iron girders, the erection of which will be finished before another week is out. Mr. Sitaram Luximon, the contractor, undertook to carry out this portion of the work in forty days; and, if the sanguine expectations of the people concerned are not disappointed, it will have just taken half the time agreed upon. The substitution of the iron girders for the brick arch will make a difference in the gradient in both approaches to the bridge, a drop of eight inches on the Southern Mahratta side and a corresponding rise on the G. I. P. side. It is expected that the bridge will be entirely completed before the end of next month.—*Ibid.*

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Apl. 18.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
„ 20.—Departure of M. S. Ganges.
„ 25.—Karachi Spring Meeting.
„ 28.—Karachi Spring Meeting.
May 9.—Quetta Spring Meeting.
„ 7.—Departure of the Parsee Cricket Club for England.
„ 10.—Viceroy arrives at Simla.
„ 12.—Quetta Spring Meeting.
„ 24.—The Queen-Empress' Birthday.
Sept. 20.—Poona Races.
„ 22.—Poona Races.
„ 25.—Poona Races.
„ 27.—Poona Race.
„ 29.—Poona Races.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 83, Farringdon Road, London.

MR. F. CHAMBERS ON THE LAW OF STORMS.

HIS EXCELLENCY Rear-Admiral Sir F. Richards, the Naval Commander-in-Chief, presided on Saturday evening at the lecture delivered by Mr. F. Chambers, Meteorological Reporter of Western India, at the Sailors' Home, on the "recent advances in the law of storms." The lecture was on an important subject, and aroused a great deal of interest, as was shown by the large attendance of the public. There were present Captain A. W. Moore, H. M. S. Bacchante; Commander Tully, H. M. S. Bacchante; Captain Sir Henry Morland, Captain K. Macaulay, Colonel Shortland, Lieut.-Colonel Sparkes, Professor Forrest, Mr. F. L. Charles, Mr. Lidbetter, and a host of masters of ships and others.

At the formal invitation of Sir Henry Morland, who spoke on behalf of the board of directors, Admiral Richards took the chair, and then, with a few words introduced the lecturer. The following are the most important portions of Mr. Chambers' lecture, which was fully explained by diagrams and drawings.

In the course of his remarks Mr. Chambers explained the circular and radial laws, and then proceeded to speak of the spiral law, which he observed was really a compromise between the circular and radial laws; for while asserting that the motion was mainly circular, it admitted that at the same time the wind moved to some extent inwards towards the centre, as asserted by the radial law, thereby producing an average amount of incurvature of about two points. The advocate of the spiral law admitted that the amount of incurvature was variable, and it was obvious that if the incurvature might vary to any extent from nothing to eight points, the spiral law might be made to cover the whole field and so include the other two. Its practical value depended entirely on the degree of accuracy with which the amount of incurvature could be assigned, for, unless this could be done with some precision, the bearing of the centre of the cyclone could not be satisfactorily determined. By the investigation of thousands of storms in almost all parts of the world recent inquirers had confirmed and established, beyond all doubt, the truth of the conclusion of the earlier investigators that the direction of rotation was in variably left-handed or retrograde in the northern hemisphere, and right-handed or direct in the southern hemisphere, but they had also shown that neither the circular law, nor the radial law, nor the spiral law with an invariable incurvature of two points was strictly applicable to all parts of a cyclone, though each was applicable within certain limits to some part of it, namely, the circular law to the inner part where the winds were most violent, the radial law (more nearly than the circular law) to the extreme outer parts where the winds were feeble and the spiral law to the intermediate parts where the force of the wind was of an intermediate character. For the practical purposes of navigators the radial law might be altogether discarded, as it was applicable only to the extreme outer parts of a cyclone where the wind was weak, and even there a modified spiral law, giving a large incurvature of from three to five points instead of two, would be more to the purpose. The spiral law and the circular law were, therefore, the only laws that need be considered in detail. There was no doubt that the circular law described, with a very near approach to accuracy, the actual facts regarding the wind motion, near the centre of every well-developed cyclone in the Arabian sea, but at a considerable distance from the centre, this law failed to describe the facts with even tolerable accuracy. At considerable distances from the centre, the spiral law with an incurvature of two points agreed better with the observations, but even this gave only a rough approximation to the truth, the facts being that on the average the wind turned inward towards the centre about three points at the commencement of the gale and gradually became more nearly circular as the centre was approached and the wind grew stronger. The average amount of incurvature corresponding to difficult velocities of the wind could only be determined by direct observation. Partly with the object of determining the amount of this incurvature with greater accuracy than had hitherto been done, so as to provide the means of making a more correct estimate of the direction of the centre of a cyclone in the Arabian Sea than had hitherto been possible, he (the lecturer), had recently examined thoroughly the log books that he could collect from ships that were involved in, or were in the neighbourhood of, the great cyclone, which occurred in the Arabian Sea at the end of May and the beginning of June, 1881. The results of this inquiry showed "that when the force of the cyclone wind has risen to a *moderate gale*—that was to force seven on Beaufort's scale—the bearing of the centre was about five points to the left hand when standing with the back to the wind, or which is the same thing, about eleven points to the right when facing the wind. When the force has risen to *fresh gale*, that is force eight, the bearing of the centre when standing with the back to the wind becomes about six points to the left, and when the force becomes still greater, namely, a *strong* or a *whole gale*—forces nine or ten—the bearing becomes about seven points to the left. When the wind rises to a storm or a hurricane—forces eleven or twelve—the bearing becomes eight points; that is to say the circular law then applied." These results constituted a modified spiral law, which, though somewhat less simple, was more accurate than either of the laws in common use. If this modified spiral law was used, it would, he was convinced, enable navigators to make a better estimate, than had hitherto been possible, of the direction of the centre of a cyclone in the Arabian Sea. It appeared from the logs of the ships that were involved in the great cyclone of May, 1881, that most of the vessels succeeded in avoiding the centre by performing suitable manœuvres, but it also appeared that many of them passed so far into the storm field as to become involved in the violent winds circulating round the centre, and it was evident that if the dangerous winds were to be avoided, steps should be taken for this purpose much sooner than seemed to be the usual practice. It did not appear to be generally known that in the Arabian Sea a fall of the barometer down to three-tenths of an inch below the nominal pressure for the season, was a certain indication of the existence of a cyclone. A fall of two tenths of an inch below the normal was but a rare occurrence, and it was almost invariably accompanied by unsettled cyclonic weather; while a fall to three-tenths of an inch below the average pressure of the time of day and season of the year was a sure indication of the formation of a decided cyclone. Of course, if the pressure nowhere fell lower than this, the cyclone was but a small one, though of its existence there could be no doubt. The probability was, however, that in most cases the pressure will be still lower not very far away. At the time when the pressure had fallen to 3 below the normal, the wind in the north-east and south-west quadrants cyclone would probably have risen to a moderate or fresh gale, but in the north-west quadrant, that towards which the whole of the storm field was probably advancing, and, therefore, the most dangerous one, the wind would probably have risen only to a moderate or a fresh breeze, while in the south-east quadrant, it would probably be blowing with the force of a strong gale. This was the time at which the propriety of changing the course of a vessel should be most carefully considered. To continue much longer on the same course would most likely be fraught with the greatest danger, whereas a judicious deviation to the right or left, according to circumstances, would, in most cases, carry the vessel in a few hours to a safe distance from the centre. No uniform rule for finding the bearing of the centre from the actual direction of the wind, such as the rule given by the circular or spiral law, was always applicable to all the octants of a cyclone in the Arabian Sea, and when the barometer had fallen about 3 below the normal, the rule of ten points to the right when facing the wind or six points to the left when standing with the back to the wind, might be about two points in error one way or the other. But after having eliminated the distorting effect of the monsoon wind in a manner which he described the modified spiral law would, he believed, give very satisfactory results when it was applied not to the actual wind but to the cyclone wind found by construction. The best plan seemed to be to deviate not less than eight points to the right or to the left of the line drawn towards the centre, to watch the barometer, and be guided by its movements, always acting in such a way as to prevent a further fall, or cause a rise of the barometer by deviating from the direction of the centre as much as might be needful for this purpose. The choice of directions in which to deviate, whether to the right or left, must, of necessity, be left to the judgment of the navigator.

A cordial vote of thanks was accorded to the lecturer on the motion of the chairman. Sir Henry Morland then proposed a vote of thanks to Sir Frederick Richards. After expressing the great honour which the chairman had conferred on the institution by presiding at its first lecture, Sir Henry Morland stated that the entire lecture would be published in pamphlet form, with all the diagrams and tables, for the convenience of the shipping community during the approaching cyclonic season. The vote was cordially agreed to, and after the chairman had expressed his thanks the meeting dispersed.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES TO VOLUNTEERS.

THE annual distribution of prizes to the members of the Light Horse Artillery and Rifle Corps, won in the various shooting competitions, took place at the Town Hall on Friday evening. Brigadier-General T. H. Heathcote, C.B., presided, and there was a large attendance of the members of the three Corps and the general public. The officers present were Colonel Bayley, Major Roughton, B.V.A.; Major R. Brown, B.V.R.; Captain Leslie, B.V.A.; Captain Hodgkinson, B.V.R.; Captain Freeborn and Lund, B.V.R.; Lieuts. English, Brewin, Jeffries, and Sharp, B.V.R. In front of the dais, on which the president and several officers were seated, there was placed a large table, on which the prizes were exhibited. The Commandant's prizes and his challenge shields were numerous and prominently displayed. Among the recipients of prizes Sergeant E. Thomas, "B." Co., who won the Rifle Association medal, deserves mention. Quartermaster-Sergeant W. Watkins, "D." Co., carried off the largest number of prizes. He won the Bayley Challenge Shield, given for the highest score in class firing, and also the prize given by Colonel Bayley to the member of the left companies who had the best total in class firing, and the largest number of points for attendance at the Commandant's parades. Dr. Blaney, Sheriff of Bombay, also presented two very handsome cups as challenge cups for cadets, which were won by a team of the Scottish School and by Cadet Stephens.

The following is a list of the prizes given by Colonel Bayley and the officers commanding the different companies:—

THE COMMANDANT'S PRIZES.

The Bayley Co. Challenge Shield, D Co.
The Bayley Challenge Shield, for highest score in class firing, Qr-Mr Sergt W Watkins, D Co... 247
Next best, Sergt E Thomas, B Co..... 245
For the member of the left companies (B, D, F) whose total is highest in class firing and in points for the attendance at the Commandant's Parades combined. A gilt dish and ewer, copied from one in the Italian collection in South Kensington, Qr-Mr Sergt W Watkins, D Co, class firing 247
Commandant's Parades 108
355

For the member of the right companies (A, C, E) whose total is highest in class firing and in points for attendance at the Commandant's Parades combined. A gilt and oxidized shield, copied from one designed by "Vechti," Vol F Murray, A Co, class firing 225
Commandant's Parades 82
307

CONSOLATION PRIZE "EGYPT."

Lieut D J Sharp (E Co) gained 237 and 111 points equals 348, but loses 25 points for having won this prize in 1885-86, and 25 for having again won it in 1886-87, leaving a total of..... 298
For the members of the Bombay Telegraph Department and Eastern Telegraph Company, who have obtained the greatest number of points for attendance at the Commandant's Parades won by Lce-Cpl D Chittis, D Co, a clock 117
CONSOLATION PRIZE "SHAKESPEARE."
Vol H S Howard, E Co, a travelling drinking cup. 90
Sergt Black, D Co, highest with 120 points, but loses 25 points for having won this prize in 1885-86 and 25 points for having again won it in 1886-87. 120
50
70

For the member of the Bombay Cadet Companies whose total is highest in class firing, and in points for attendance at the Commandant's Parades combined, won by Cadet C Stephens, M Co, a silver cup, class firing..... 197
Commandant's Parades 111
308

For the members of the Byculla School Cadet Company (I) whose totals are highest in class firing and in points for attendance at the Commandant's Parades combined.
1. Corpl E Tenant, a book, class firing..... 144
Commandant's Parades 96
240
2. Sergt J Ottley, a book, class firing 148
Commandant's Parades 70
218

For the members of the Cathedral High School Cadet Company (K), whose totals are highest in class firing, and in points for attendance at the Commandant's Parades combined.
1 Cadet Reed, silver watch and chain and "Travels in the East" 169
Parades 93
262
2. Sergt C Spooner, a set of gold shirt studs and "Shakspeare" 162
Parades 90
252

For the members of the Byculla Scottish School Cadet Company (M)., whose totals are highest in class firing, and in points for attendance at the Commandant's Parades combined.
1 Cadet Stephens, a book..... 197
Parades 111
308
2. Cadet P Myer, a book..... 124
Parades 111
235

For the members of the John Connon High School, Cadet Co (M), whose totals are highest in class firing, and in points for attendance at the Commandant, Parades combined.
1. Cadet J Allen, a book. 140
Parades 81
221

2. Corporal A Hawkins, a book.
For the members of the St Peter's School (Mazagon), Cadet Co (N), whose totals are highest in class firing, and points for attendance at the Commandant's Parades combined.
1. Cadet H Gidney, a book 168
Parades 84
252
2. Cadet C Stewart, a book 153
Parades 84
237

For the members of the Indo-British Institution, Cadet Co (N), whose totals are highest in class firing, and in points for attendance at the Commandant't, Parades combined.
1, Cadet A Kennedy, a book..... 80
Parades 84
164
2. Cadet J Mackenzie, a book 78
Parades 61
139

For the members of the B V R C Band, whose totals are highest in class firing.

	Pts.	Rs.
Vol J F D'Souza	149	30
Vol J H Pinto	146	25
Vol M A Athieda, A Co	142	20
Vol N Fernandez, E Co	140	15

E COMPANY'S PRIZES.

The Wyer Challenge Cup, Vol G B Stacey.
Capt Lund's Prize, a pair of binoculars, Vol G B Stacey.
Lieut Sharp's Prize, a cup, for highest score in Bayley shield competition, Sergt-Major Melvin.
Capt Lund's Prize, a cup, for highest score in the Wyer cup competition, Vol G B Stacey.
Capt Lund's silver badges for 10 highest attendances at Parades; Sergt-Major Melvin, Sergts. Little, Prescot, and Crowley; Lce-Corpls Sharp, Moore, and C Avron; Vols Robinson, B Avron, and Howard.
Capt Lund's silver badges for 10 highest in class firing: Sergt-Major Melvin, Sergts. Prescott, Crowley, Ford, and Little; Vols Stacey, Beaumount, D'Souza, and D F Pereira.

F COMPANY PRIZES.

Company Challenge Cup, Corpl J W Seager, by the highest score.
Marksman's Prize, Corpl J W Seager; first-class shot prize, Vol W S Conway; second-class shot prize, Vols B Beyson and S Simpson (tie); drill prizes, Vols F H Burrett, B S Reaben, and S Simpson.

After all the prizes had been given away, Colonel Bayley proposed a vote of thanks to Brigadier-General Heathcote. This was cordially given, and General Heathcote returned thanks. He said the first remarks he would make would naturally be to the ladies. He wanted to tell them they would be of great assistance to the Volunteer movement, although they could not shoulder the rifle, nor march in the ranks. Of course, this they were not expected to do, but their encouragement would indeed be of very great assistance. The ladies should remember every now and then to give a kind look to the best Volunteer on parade; it would be a great help to those interested in advancing the Corps to a high state of efficiency by emulating a wholesome rivalry for the favour, and the Volunteers themselves would enjoy such notice being taken of them. But it should not go too far, nor be given too often. (Cheers and laughter.) Then addressing the Volunteers, General Heathcote said he would tell them exactly what he thought of them. They had done very well during the season, but he thought they could have done better, and he hoped next year, with the assistance of the ladies, they would be better. (Cheers and laughter.) There had been a little falling off in the attendance in parades, but, as he had said, he would expect an improvement in this respect next year with the help of the ladies, who would remind them constantly of parade days and drill mornings. Another point was, more attention should be paid to company drill. He had drawn Colonel Bayley's attention to this, and hoped they would have more opportunities for practising it. He did not mean what was called the drill, which they generally put in where four or five men stood up together in charge of a non-commissioned officer, but he meant the drill, where there were twenty files at least of a company under its own officers. If these drills were practised oftener, it would tend to rapidly advance the men in proficiency. So far as musketry was concerned, he thought there was every cause to congratulate them. (Cheers.) The entrances during the season were 50 per cent. more than the last, and this might have been due to the better arrangement with regard to the larger distribution of the prizes over the several competitions,—a recommendation he had made last year. He was glad Colonel Bayley tried it, and it had proved a success. (Cheers.) General Heathcote once more expressed his thanks, and hoped to be present again next year. (Cheers.)

Colonel Bayley called for three cheers for General Heathcote, which were given. The hall was then cleared of the chair and tables, and dancing was indulged in till midnight to the strains of the Volunteer band.

THE ELPHINSTONE CRICKET CLUB.

THE annual distribution of prizes, in connection with the Elphinstone Cricket Club, came off on Saturday afternoon, when the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley was invited to preside. A pavilion was put up on the Esplanade for the accommodation of the visitors, among whom were many Parsi ladies. A cricket match had been arranged between an eleven of the club and a team of the Royal Artillery, which was drawn very much in favour of the Parsis. The Volunteer band was in attendance and performed selections of music at intervals.

The honorary secretary, Mr. N. H. Patel, gave a history of the club. It was founded in January 1873 with 13 boys, and the number grew rapidly in course of years, till it now stands at 143 members representing various walks of life. In 1884, the club was the first among kindred native institutions to introduce lawn-tennis, and for the encouragement of cricket it also held an annual distribution of prizes which were determined on the batting average and bowling analysis of the members. The club had contributed four players to the first Parsi team that went to England in 1886, one of its members, Dr. Patel, being appointed to the captainship of the team. All the four players acquitted themselves very well, and particularly Dr. Patel's strong defence of the wickets and Mr. S. N. Bhedwar's performances with the ball had been very favourably noticed by English sporting papers. Though the Committee desired much to improve the standard of native cricket and that of the club in particular, by engaging good ground-bowlers and by calling out a professional bowler from England, there were several reasons which stood in the way of their carrying out this desire. The Esplanade ground was taken up by a daily-increasing number of Parsi and other cricketers, and the difficulty was great of securing and keeping a plot of ground which, after the expense and trouble to make it fit for good play, might be available for the exclusive use of the club. In spite of this and other difficulties, however, the Managing Committee had tried to keep up the efficiency of the club's cricket as best they could; though the cricket of the club had not attained to the position they would wish, the club had contributed not a few of the best cricketers to all first-class matches played by the Parsis with Europeans, both here and in England.

Prizes were then distributed by Mr. Justice Bayley to the following cricketers:—Dr. Patel, Messrs. N. S. Bhedwar, S. B. Doctor, S. P. Mistri, R. D. Cooper and N. F. Langrana.

Mr. Justice Bayley, who was very cordially received, then addressed the assembly. He said they must all have heard with much satisfaction the report read by the honorary secretary. That was not the first time he had had an opportunity of addressing young natives on the subject of cricket. About fourteen years ago, when distributing prizes in the Framji Cowasji Hall to pupils of the Fort High School, he endeavoured to impress upon the boys the extreme desirability of their practising round arm bowling, because he thought at that time there was not a single round arm bowler amongst native cricketers in Bombay. But he was glad to see that, either through his advice or some other cause, they had since practised it and become very proficient in it. (Hear, hear.) He was himself one of the oldest cricketers in that assembly. It was now just forty-four years since he had been elected captain of his school eleven. Riding along the Esplanade, occasionally of an evening, he was glad to see, along with Parsis, Mahomedan, Hindoo and Portuguese boys also doing their best to become cricketers. He had always been of opinion that cricket was the finest game in the world. (Hear, hear.) It had never taken root in France, nor, he believed, in the United States. But it was flourishing in a marvellous way both in Sydney and Melbourne, and it was also practised here, especially by the Parsis, with singular success. (Hear, hear.) It is absurd to suppose that they could as well as perform their duties in after-life if they only plodded and pored over their books as they would if they mingled study with exercise; and cricket was a far more interesting exercise than walking two and two. (Laughter.) Mr. Bayley concluded with the hope that the second Parsi team that was shortly proceeding to England would uphold native cricket as exhibited in the city of Bombay. (Applause.)

Mr. M. M. Bhownagree said he had been asked by the Managing Committee to perform the pleasing duty of proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Justice Bayley for his kindness in presiding. It was quite apt that Mr. Bayley should have been asked to occupy the chair, as he was regarded as the patron of athletics of all sorts. (Applause.) If in India they wanted one thing more that another, it was that physical education should accompany mental education, and in encouraging the noble game of cricket, Mr. Bayley was contributing to a good cause, the effects of which would be seen, more and more, in the rising and future generations. He was sure that not only the Elphinstone Cricket Club, but also the whole assembly, would feel thankful to Mr. Bayley for his kindness in presiding on that occasion, and for the encouragement he always gave to athletic exercises. (Applause.)

Miss Sheereen R. M. Chijjar then decorated Mr. Justice Bayley and Mr. Sorabji Shapoorji Bengalee, who is well known for his liberal support of athletics among natives, with garlands of flowers. The proceedings terminated with hearty cheers given for Mr. Justice Bayley and Mr. Bengalee.

THE KHANDEISH SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

THE fourteenth annual ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held on Saturday afternoon, at the registered office of the company, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Mr. Vundravundass Purshotumdass, the chairman of the company, presiding.

The following report of the directors for the year ending 31st December 1887 was submitted to the meeting:—

The directors take the liberty of placing before you their fourteenth annual report of the working of your mill, together with the usual balance sheet and profit and loss statement for the year ending 31st December, 1887, duly audited, showing Rs. 73,844-12-7 as profit for the period under review. The directors regret to report that, owing to the breakage of the spur driving wheel of the engines, the mill was obliged to be stopped for three weeks, besides several stoppages in the year had also occurred during the repairs to the mules and other machinery, thus curtailing the production and consequent profit. In order to meet the present keen competition in the mill industry, your directors have ordered out 9 ring spinning frames, and as soon as they arrive, they will be put up for work in the mill, in lieu of the old Glyer throstles. Your directors have paid, in August last, an *interim* dividend at the rate of Rs. 30 per whole, and Rs. 7½ per quarter share, which absorbed Rs. 22,492-8-0. They now purpose to divide for the half-year ending 31st December, 1887, at the rate of Rs. 30 per whole, and Rs. 7½ per quarter share, which will amount to Rs. 22,492-8, to carry to depreciation of machinery and building account Rs. 10,000, and balance to be carried to next year's account Rs. 18,859-13—total Rs. 73,844-12-7. The property of your mill is insured with Rs. 4,60,000, and cotton and stores with Rs. 2,75,000.

Resolutions were then passed adopting the above report; declaring a dividend of Rs. 30 per share; re-electing Messrs. Cursetjee Manockjee Setna and Dharamsey Soonderdass as directors of the company; confirming the appointment of Mr. Gocouldas Narrunjee as a director of the company in room of the late Mr. Vullubdass Valjee; and appointing Messrs. Framjee Tamoolji and Tribhovundass Vandass as auditors of the company for the current year at a remuneration of Rs. 125 each.

A vote of thanks was tendered to the chairman, and the meeting terminated.

HIGH COURT.—APRIL 16.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Admiralty suits for re-hearing.

5-86—Chalk, W and S—J A Shepherd and another vs. The steamship Celerity—Little, S, F & N—Part heard.
6-86—Little, S, F and N—Hajibhoy Lallji and others vs. The steamship Shastri and another—Chalk, W and S—Part heard.

Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.

16-87—Pestonji and R—Mulji Geega and others vs Pootlibai and another—Mulji, B B.
17-87—Payne, G and S—Devibai, widow vs Jara Hegady Narron—Little, S F and N.

To vary Commissioner's report.

9-80—Chalk, W and S—Madhowrao Dinanath vs Anundrao Dinanath—Little, S F and N.

For further directions on Commissioners's report.

562-80—Little, S F and N—Cursondas Nathu and others vs C A Turner and others—Balk and D and M B B.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Undefended New Long Causes.

75-88—Tyabjee and D for Pauper—Chinnoobai vs Gajanund Govind and others.

For investigation of pauperism.

11-88—In person—Borah Currimji Ebrahimji and another vs. Borah Allibhoy Esmailji.

Long Causes.

78-88—Payne, G and S—Asla Nanji and another vs Rukhmabai and another—R Skipsey—Part heard (S C.)
428-87—In person—Cursetji Edulji Mehta vs. Bai Ujambai and another—Moreshwar L—Part-heard.
461-84—Shamrao P—KhetseyMansing vs. Bhanji Gopalji—Balk, and D.

(Before the Hon Mr Justice SCOTT.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

151-87—Khunderao, M—Gungavishnu Shrikisondas vs Moreshwar Bapuji Meghiste—Macfarlane, E and H—Part heard.
258-87—Pestonji and R—Pranjeewandas Samuldas and another vs Govind Ramji—Bomanji and H—Part heard.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act 6 of 1882 and of the Naigaum Cotton Cleaning and Manufacturing Co—Pestonji and R, for Company.

23986—Craigie, L and O—Kessowji Damodher Jairam vs. Khimji Jairam—Little, S. F and N—For argument of the preliminary issue.

29529,774 of 87—Jefferson, B and D—Currumohund Premchund vs The M M Mody & Co—Pestonji and R—(S C C suit).

451-87—Janardhun G—Vinayek Jankidas vs Anundrao Babaji and others—Mirza, H K, J C Cama, and in person.

HORSE BREEDING OPERATIONS

THE following are believed to be the chief results of the Delhi Conference in connection with the much-vexed and highly important matter of Horse Breeding Operations:—

The Horse Breeding Operations in India are in future in no way to be mixed up with the Remount Operations; and the Horse Breeding Operations are to be placed entirely under the Revenue and Agricultural Department of the Government of India; that nurseries (Rearing Depots, we presume, under a new name) are to be established at different places in the Punjab and North West Provinces, for rearing young stock; that in connection with this a Civil Veterinary Department is to be placed on a footing at once of not less than 15 officers; men of the Queen's service, both here and at home, are to have the option of entering the Department; and that Mr. Hallen is to be the head of this Department, with inspecting powers over the Horse Breeding Operations, and sole control of the Veterinary Department. All the Civil Department is to be recruited from the Army Veterinary Department; in fact, a sort of Indian Veterinary Staff Corps is to be created.

BENGAL.

AN OFFENCE UNDER THE ARMS ACT.—A Siamese, named Heenah Abboo, was charged at Calcutta with being in possession of a revolver and fifty cartridges without a license or pass from the Deputy Commissioner of Police, and Lewis A. Watkins, 2nd officer of the American ship J. Morse, was charged with selling the same person who had no license to be in possession of fire-arms, and without previously ascertaining that he had a license or pass. Accused No. 1 was described as a person who goes about the shipping selling fancy articles, &c., to seamen, and had been so doing for the past four months or more. He had purchased the revolver and 50 cartridges from accused No. 2 for Rs. 23, a large portion of the money being made up by giving fancy articles in exchange. The second accused urged that he was not aware of the law, as this was the first time he had been to India. The first accused, who was a dealer in fancy articles, had come on board, and asked him if he had a revolver for sale, and not having any use of the one he had, he sold it to him for Rs. 23, and obtained some things in lieu of cash, not knowing that he was doing anything wrong. His Worship sentenced accused No. 1 to pay a fine of Rs. 100, and in respect to the second accused said he would pass an order that accused should be warned and discharged as his Worship believed that he sold the revolver through ignorance, and had no idea that he was committing a breach of the law.—*Daily News.*

THE LOWTHER CASTLE SAILORS AT CALCUTTA.—Captain Scarboro, master of the ship Lowther Castle, at the Police Court charged William Rice, John Walker, William Halzhener, and Charles Chesill, seamen belonging to the vessel, with absenting themselves without leave yesterday. Accused admitted the charge. Captain Scarboro, in reply to his Worship, stated that the accussed had conducted themselves remarkably well during the four weeks the vessel was in port. He had, however, to complain of the same kind of thing being done day after day on previous occasions by the petty officers and some other members of the crew. The vessel had now almost finished her loading, and as the accused had gone ashore without obtaining permission, he had them arrested. His Worship observed that the accused had rendered themselves liable to be sent to jail for a long term. Taking, however, the fact of the Captain giving them an excellent character, he would on this occasion only order that accused should pay the costs of their arrest, and direct them to go on board at once, but should they be brought up before him again for a similar offence, they would be very severely dealt with.—*Daily News.*

N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH, AND PUNJAB.

AN ADDRESS TO LORD DUFFERIN.—On Sunday last a crowded and enthusiastic meeting of the Mohamedans of Lucknow was held on the premises of M Imtiaz Ali, to vote an address to Lord Dufferin. Munshi Imtiaz Ali was unanimously voted to the chair. The chairman, in a telling speech, explained to the meeting the object for which they had assembled. Munshi Athar Ali, pleader, read an Urdoo translation of the address to be presented to his Excellency the Viceroy. He proposed that the address be presented in Persian, which, he remarked, a majority of his audience knew and understood; as also did his Excellency. It was proposed as an amendment by Syed Hasan Jafar, and carried *nem con*, that the address be presented both in English and Persian. The meeting then dispersed with a vote of thank to the chair.—*Express.*

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 13th April, 1888.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·788
Temperature of the Air	84·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	71·9
Dew Point	71·0
Relative humidity of Air	·651
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	1·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	91·4
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	78·1
General Directions of Wind.*	NNW, N, NNW, NW, NNW
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	500

* From midnight to midnight.

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Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." Quick relief, complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions. At chemists and druggists.

"ROUGH ON ITCH."

"Rough on Itch" cures skin humors, eruptions, ring worm, tetter, salt rheum, frosted feet, chilblains, itch, ivy poison, barber's itch.

HORSES AND BLINKERS.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Indian Daily News* writes:—

Most things have progressed within the last generation or two, but the art of harnessing, with a few rare exceptions, has remained as it was. Why should this remain at a standstill? Why, because my great-grandfather drove his nags in blinkers, should I be obliged to do so, for instance?

I have thought this subject over a good deal,

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

PAREL, ELPHINSTONE ROAD, HOUSE TO LET. Rent, Rs. 25.—Apply to E. W. FLOWER, Hummum Street, Fort.

THE SALE of Mr. J. Janni's Valuable Furniture, Billiard Table, Victoria, Horses, &c., at 178, Narayen Dabuiker Road, Malabar Hill, TO-DAY, at 1 p.m.

TEA.—8 as to Rs. 2-8 per lb. in 1 and 2 lb packets, fresh, and full aroma; good colour—CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld., Fort, Bombay.

TEA.—Flowery Orange Pekoe, O. Pekoe Pekoe, P. Souchong, Souchong, Household mixture Congoes, Dust, &c.—CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld. Medows Street, Fort.

TEA.—Kangra Valley, Pallanpur, Neilgherry Calcutta, Assam, China, and Indian mixed. Special Tea list now ready.—CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld.

DAILY BAZAAR PURVEYOR to Families, Chummeries, Schools, and Hotels.—CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld., Medows Street, Fort, and Crawford Market.

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TO BE LET, THIRD FLOOR of House No. 23, Church Gate Street. Monthly rent, Rs. 40.—Apply First Floor.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO. PRINTING MACHINE, (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furnival & Co., London, fitted with recent improvement and two sets of Rollers, complete. Steam or hand. For particulars, &c., apply to IMPORTER, care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

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TO BE LET, furnished BUNGALOW, "Fernwood," Matheran; also a large commodious Bungalow of Dr. Maneckjee's, Girgaum Back Road.—Apply within.

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WALKING STICKS.—A choice selection of mounted sterling silver, and unmounted, cinnamon, range, oak, ash, cherry, vines, olives, &c., from Re. 1. BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

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82- 9—London of To-day, 1888—C. E. Pascoe.
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25-63—Annual Irrigation Revenue Report, Sind, 1886-87.
D. 58-15—Proceedings, Institution of Civil Engineers, Vol XC I. 1887-88.
32-12—Law Reports, Allahabad, Vol 10, Pt. 3, 1888.
32- 9— Do. Calcutta, Vol 15, Pt. 4, 1888.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 14.

A further decline of ¼ per cent. took place in (new) Consols in London yesterday, bringing the quotation down to par. In Paris, Rentes recovered ⅛ per cent. of their recent fall, and were quoted at 106¾. The price of Silver remained at 42⅜d. per oz.; but Rupee Securities were ⅛ lower for Fours, at £68⅜, and ⅜ down for 4½ per cents, at £72½. Indian Sterling 3½ per cent. Loan was one per cent. lower at 107. The market rate of Discount on short London Bills was ⅛ per cent. higher at 1⅝ per cent.; but there was no alteration in the bank or other market rates. In the shares of Eastern Exchange Banks, an advance of 10s. is wired in Chartered, at £24 10s., and a decline to the same extent in Mercantile, £19.

The firmer feeling in East Indian Wheat continued, but prices were without further movement. The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday is given as 2,050,000 quarters, which shows an increase of 170,000 quarters on the figures of the previous Friday. In Mincing Lane, Linseed was quiet, and Rapeseed was firm; but quotations come quite unchanged. Poppyseed, however, was 6d. per quaater lower to arrive by either route. Coffee was easier at a decline of 1s. per cwt. in Middling Plantation, and 2s. per cwt. in Medium Mysore.

Ready Cotton was quite unaltered in value in Liverpool yesterday, and the market closed quiet, the day's Sales having reached only 8,000 bales, inclusive of 1,000 Surats. There was little change in American Arrivals, May-June and July-August deliveries having been 1-64d. lower, but others unaltered. This afternoon the market closed steady, the Sales again summing up 8,000 bales, of which 800 were Surats, and with spot and arrival prices quoted as before, all round. Oomras were one franc lower at Havre yesterday. The Manchester Market had been quiet, but steady.

An increase in the volume of business is shown by the weekly figures from Liverpool, which make the total sales for the week 63,000 bales, against 44,000 bales last week, the amount taken by the trade and forwarded being 79,000 bales, against 52,000 bales. The Imports had been 12,000 bales less, at 60,000 bales. The total Stock, which stood yesterday at 881,000 bales, was thus lighter, by 27,000 bales than it was a week ago; and as compared with the stock on hand at this time last year, there is, as will be seen from the figures given below, a deficiency of 102,000 bales; though as against 1886 an increase of over a quarter of a million bales is shown. The stock of Surats had diminished during the week, and stood yesterday at 69,000 bales. The total visible supply had fallen off by 90,000 bales, and, compared with the two previous seasons yesterday's estimate, makes a deficiency of some 93,000 bales and 55,000 bales, respectively.

There has not been much change in New York. Yesterday's message still quoted spot Mid-Uplands at 9⅞ cents., and reported a decline of 3 points in August Futures, at 9·84, with Receipts at the U. S. Ports 6,000 bales, compared with 3,000 bales last year, and 10,000 the year before. To-day's telegram makes prices quite unchanged, and Receipts 2,000 bales, against the same quantity in 1887, and three times as much in 1886. It will be seen from the subjoined comparative figures that, as the Receipts at the U. S. Ports stood yesterday, they were 15,000 bales in excess of last seasons, and 107,000 bales greater than in 1885-6.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1888.	1887.	1886.
Week's receipts	28,000	22,000	74,000
" exports to U. K.	37,000	35,000	52,000
" " Continent	25,000	15,000	29,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	5,121,000	5,106,000	4,914,000
" exports to U. K. " "	2,314,000	2,449,000	1,891,000
" " Cont. " "	1,579,000	1,591,000	1,548,000
" Stock in the Ports	699,000	470,000	757,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 13th inst. affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1888.	1887.	1886.
Total supply of all kinds	2,620,000	2,712,700	2,675,310
" " Surats	460,000	532,570	379,530

For the United Kingdom only the figures are—

Stock in Liverpool	881,000	983,200	630,290
" London	24,000	15,000	21,000
American Afloat	80,000	115,000	145,000
East Indian "	81,000	107,000	89,000
	1,066,000	1,220,200	885,290
Price of Mid-Uplands	5 5-16d.	5 11-16d.	5 1-16d
" Good Fair Dhollerah	4 1-16d.	4¾d.	4d.
Difference	1¼d.	1 7-16d.	1 1-16d.

We have had a very quiet day here in Cotton, demand having been but slight from any quarter, and transactions confined to a few purchases of ready stuff, principally for local consumption. Prices have been weaker in the case of Bhownuggur and for some Oomra descriptions; but sellers have been pretty steady upon the whole, and yesterday's rates may generally be quoted. Jalgaum has been more wanted than any other kind, and of this some 750 bales are reported to have been taken at Rs. 198-202. The other purchases have consisted of a few hundred bales each of Akola, at Rs. 199; Bhownuggur, at Rs. 198-205; Mowa at Rs. 213-14; and Bengals, at Rs. 181½.

Wheat is firm in sympathy with the improvement on the other side, and a considerable business has been done here to-day leading to an advance of one anna per cwt. in Ekdani, which we now quote at Rs. 4-5-0 (91 per cent.) and Rs. 4-4-0 (85 per cent.) per cwt., prices of other descriptions remaining unaltered.

Seeds.—A moderate business has been passing in *Linseed* on the previous basis of rates; *Rapeseed*, also, with the exception of Guzerat Yellow, which is not in request, has been taken to a fair extent; but prices have not moved appreciably either way.

The Receipts of produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	11,394 bales.
Wheat	70,615 cwt.
Linseed	15,604 "
Rapeseed	9,724 "
Gingelly	3,459 "
Poppyseed	4,067 "
Groundnuts	2,056 "

Freights are quiet, and our last quotations are still given for ready business. In forward engagements nothing further has transpired, and there seems to be little enquiry for charters at present.

Coal.—A leading dealer is apparently laying out his lines to corner the market. During the past week he is credited with having bought about 25,000 tons, and, under the influence of his operations, prices have advanced to Rs. 21¼ per ton for Davison's West Hartley, and Rs. 23 for Powell's Duffryn Cardiff near at hand, and to Rs. 21 and Rs. 22½, respectively, for April-May shipment.

Exchange has been firmer to-day, and closed steady this afternoon with quotations for Bank Bills and Transfers 1-32d. above yesterday's; but very little actual business has been done. Sellers have continued to offer Wire Transfers for any delivery, at 1s. 4 11-32d., and a transaction is reported between banks at that rate for July-August. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 ¾d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 11-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight.	1s. 4½d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 4¼d.	"
Francs do.	1·74	"

Government Paper:—With many sellers for account in the market, four per cent. Paper has continued to give way. 100⅜ has been the cash price to-day, while for the near and more distant settling days 100½ to 5-16, and par to 1-16 premium, respectively, have been quoted, a good deal having been booked on the latter lines. 4½ per cent. Paper is still quoted at 107¼.

Shares.—There has been little passing in shares to-day; but the tone of the market has been favourable to Mill Scrip, and as far as anything has been done, higher quotations have resulted. City of Bombay have advanced Rs. 10; Ripon, Rs. 7½; and Luckmidass Khimji, Rs. 5 per share. Colaba Press shares have receded Rs. 25; but New Indian Press are Rs. 5 higher. Bombay-Burma Trading, 2nd issue, have advanced Rs. 2½.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

LEVENTHORPE—BETHAM—April 3, at St. Paul's, Poona, by the Rev. J. H. Beck, Chaplain, John Bonfoy Leventhorpe, Executive Engineer, P. W. D., Central Provinces, son of the late Rev. T. W. Leventhorpe, Rector of Yelling, Huntingdonshire, to Nina Jane Wilkins, youngest daughter of the late R. G. Betham, late Indian Navy.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

BOWEN—OATES—April 4, at St George's Church, Chudderghaut, Hyderabad Deccan, by the Rev H Fitzpatrick, Chaplain, Richard Edgar, second son of the late Henry Bowen, Esq., to Annie Elizabeth, only daughter of the late George Oates, Esq., Mechanical Engineer, H H the Nizam's P W D.

DEATHS.

HEYMERDINGUER—April 3, at Kotree, after a lingering illness, Ernest Arthur Heymerdinguer, Esq., Traffic Inspector, North-Western Railway, aged 45 years.

WILSON—April 2, at Palampur, Kangra Valley, after many years of patient suffering, Major-General Henry Maine Wilson, Bengal Staff Corps, aged 69 years.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, APRIL 16, 1888.

The Nizam's Home Secretary has been suspended by his Government for reasons set forth at length in our telegraphic columns. It would scarcely be correct to speak of the charges that are brought against the Sirdar Diler-ul-Mulk; they are points which call for an explanation, and it will be seen that they are so serious that the formulation of them marks a critical stage in a remarkable career. The Sirdar is known to be a man of ability and resource, and his answer to the demands that are set out in the Government order will be awaited with very great interest. The allegations deal with big figures, for the chief obligation which rests upon the Sirdar is to explain, satisfactorily if he can, how it has come about that paid up shares of the nominal value of £850,000 have been given to the concessionaires of the Deccan Mining Company for a concession for the working of which the raising of a capital of only £150,000 had been sanctioned by his own Government and by the Government of India. The Hyderabad Government, in their order on the case, cite documents which constitute express instructions that the first issue of shares should be sufficient to raise a capital of £150,000, and the order demands why they have been departed from. Whatever these instructions may have been we do not find them in a Parliamentary paper on the Deccan Mines presented to the House of Commons in August last by Sir John Gorst. The terms of the arrangement between the Nizam's Government and the concessionaires—Messrs. Watson and Stewart of London, for whom Mr. C. A. Winter of Bombay acted throughout the negociations—are therein set forth in an indenture dated the 7th January, 1886. A reference to this document, on which, as between the Government and the concessionaires, everything turns, will show that no such limitation was there imposed in regard to the raising of the Company's capital. The concessionaires therein undertook to form, by a given date, a company with a capital of not less than a million, with power to increase it by debentures or otherwise, having "for or among its objects" the acquisition of the rights and liabilities of the concessionaires, and the working of mines in the Nizam's Dominions. The Company were, before the stipulated date, to raise £150,000, at the least, of share capital, of which £75,000 should be actually paid up. It will be seen that no limitation was placed upon the price at which the concessionaires' rights might be acquired, nor upon the capital which the Company might raise. If the agreement in regard to these essential points, seem vague—conveniently vague for some of the parties concerned—it should be pointed out nevertheless that it was approved of by the Government of India—"founded upon our advice" the Viceroy telegraphed to the Secretary of State on the 29th January 1886—by the Resident at Hyderabad; and ultimately by the Secretary of State. Reference is made in the Government order to documents subsequent to the indenture, and which are not comprised in the Parliamentary papers. It is impossible, without seeing them, to determine how far the Sirdar departed from his instructions. The Nizam's Government, however, have in view proceedings much more serious than a departure from instructions. They ask him plainly if he himself, directly or indirectly, received any remuneration in shares, money or other consideration. The Government have followed up the order by telegraphing the news of the Sirdar's suspension to the National Provincial Bank in England, where securities to the extent of about a million sterling belonging to the Nizam's Government are on deposit, and with which the Sirdar, in his capacity of Director of Railways, had large dealings. The magnitude of the interests, personal and public, which the inquiry involves, impart exceptional interest to the incident, the further developments of which will be awaited with great curiosity not in India alone but in London, where the Sirdar is well known.

While the sewering of Bombay is making slow progress, and the question of the advisability of having sewers at all is still deemed to be an open one, it is some comfort to know that at home there is much doubt and fierce controversy as to what shall be done with the sewage when there are sewers to collect and to hold it. In Bombay it may be said in passing, the true question is not one of sewers or no sewers, though that is the one so endlessly debated; sewers of an old and condemned pattern existed in Bombay long before Sir Richard Temple's Commission recommended, and the Bombay Corporation accepted, a scheme for replacing them with sewers of the new kind, ovoid in shape and very restricted in size. The old sewers were then in existence, and they are still in existence and in daily use; being capacious and flat-bottomed they act during the day like elongated cesspools and hold a vast amount of sewage which has time to putrify before it finds its way at a sort of dead march to the sea. When storm waters come during the monsoon, these old sewers overflow, and sewage, more or less diluted but scarcely less noxious on that account, is deposited on the flats and fills the new reservoir near Mahaluxmee, converting into an evil smelling tank what was intended to be a lake for the reception of the rainfall only. The small ovoid sewer system, if completed, would carry off the sewage to the pumping station and send it at once out to sea. It is at the point when our Bombay troubles with regard to sewage would practically come to an end, that those which afflict inland towns in Europe are found really to begin. In the case of towns built at a distance from the sea the problem what to do with the sewage assumes its most difficult form when the sewers are made and the sewage is collected in them. Until recently the practice was to empty the sewers into the nearest river; but as the towns increased in size and in population, the rivers were themselves converted into sewers; the river Thames—Queen of British Rivers—became as foul as the Fleet Ditch. To abate the intolerable nuisance in London, a system has been carried out on an immense scale for collecting all the sewage in store-tanks, where it remains until the tide ebbs and is then discharged into the tide-way to be taken down the river and out to seas. But the sewage only goes down with the tide; it comes back with the flow, and as every ebb adds to the amount of foul matter thrown into the river to come back with the full tide, the Thames is now no better than it was before the enormous expenditure on the works at Barking Creek and Crossness was undertaken. It is now proposed to make a vaulted culvert to the sea, the sewage from the south side being carried under the river to the great conduit, which will discharge the whole at Thames Haven. This culvert and tunnel are estimated to cost £4,000,000 sterling—an estimate that is quite too modest. A useful manual on "Sewage Treatment, Purification and Utilization" by Mr. J. W. Slater, has just been issued by Messrs. Whittaker and Co. in their Specialists Series, which gives much interesting information as to the difficulties that are encountered in getting rid of sewage and the means taken to surmount them. It is satisfactory to find the writer, who has devoted twenty years to the study of such questions, is of opinion that the double system of sewerage (which has been adopted in Bombay and in part carried out) has striking advantages for separating the sewage proper from the surface drainage, the only drawback being that of expense. But in Bombay the expense must be faced, seeing that the monsoon floods can only be carried in conduits of great capacity in which sewage would, and does during the dry weather, remain stagnant. Since it has been found impossible to go on polluting the rivers by discharging sewage direct into them, innumerable plans have been proposed and experimented upon with a view to disposing of the noxious matter at a profit. Freezing the sewage was one means suggested, the idea being that the sewage matter would be precipitated from ice which might then be used for divers purposes. As a matter of fact the component parts of the sewage were frozen up and retained in the ice like leaves or grass. Another suggestion was the application of heat—an experiment that was tried in Bombay where the "desiccator" still stands a costly monument of failure. This experiment would probably not have been urged upon the Bombay Municipality had its advocate realised the fact insisted upon by Mr. Slater that the sewage of different towns differs according to local circumstances, and even in the same towns varies with the seasons, and from day to night; so that what may be a good means of dealing with the difficulty in one place may be quite inappropriate in another. Electricity, magnetism, ferments and preservatives against fermentation have all been tried. These difficulties do not confront us in Bombay to the same extent as they do those who do not dwell near the seashore. But even the facility for discharging the sewage of a great city into the surrounding ocean is one which has its unseen dangers. In Mr. Slater's Manual there are references to observed facts in regard to mussels which feed in waters tainted with sewage, and become poisonous, and to fish which seek eagerly for sewage matter as food which has a peculiar relish and are found to putrify so soon after being taken out of the water that it is reasonable to consider that good health has not wasted on their depraved appetite. Have we here a key to the mystery of the poisonous effects often experienced after partaking of Bombay oysters? It is said that oysters up and down the coast at places remote from Bombay are innocuous; is this because they have not been within reach of the pabulum sent out night and day for years past from Love Grove or Worlee? If that be the source of the dreaded poison, there need be no difficulty in procuring oysters from untainted waters.

When Mr. Caine, in the now famous toddy and frontier debate in the House of Commons, boldly advocated local option as a means of solving the Abkari problem in India, he certainly seemed to us to be treating an Indian question from a dangerously English—a dangerously narrow English—point of view. It will be gratifying to him, as it will be surprising to some others, to learn that his plea for a high teetotal policy in India has met with a more than sympathetic response from one organ of public opinion in this country. The *Rast Goftar* yesterday, in its English columns, declared unreservedly for the principle of prohibition of the liquor traffic. It would apply the principle experimentally in the first instance in the villages, and then, if the move were successful, it would enforce prohibition in the towns, apparently on a *plebiscite* in which the prohibitionists declare themselves in the proportion of three to one. It is quite likely, as our contemporary thinks, that seventy-five per cent. of the population of any Indian town or village, could they be induced to pronounce their opinion on the subject at the poll, would pronounce against liquor. The abstaining class are in most places, if not in all, in a majority, and the preferences of the people as a whole are so well known to be on the side of cold water that the plebiscite which is here asked for might be superfluous. But the application of Sir Wilfrid Lawson's principle might be attended with awkward consequences. In some other of the incidents of Indian life the majority follow practices which earnest reformers tell us day by day are deleterious and should be discouraged. How, for example, would an attempt to solve the problems of early marriage and widow remarriage by an appeal to a popular vote be welcomed? The answer would doubtless be given in an overpowering strength on the wrong side, as in an appeal to the people on the drink question it would be on what Mr. Caine and Mr. Slagg would call the right side. Until the drinking habits of a small part of the Indian population have become inveterate enough to become a public nuisance it will be, financial reasons apart, premature to devise means for depriving them of drink. There has already been pretty free interference with the habits of the toddy drinking classes on this side of India, and informants in the districts tell us that the discontent resulting therefrom has at more than one time and in more than one place been serious. For some time to come, at all events, further experiments in this direction, whether by authority or by a popular vote, may be dispensed with. Besides we have not yet heard that the state of the finances is such that the Government of India can afford to sacrifice three or four crores of revenue a year in the endeavour to introduce into this country a principle for which public opinion even in England is scarcely ripe.

A correspondent writing in London on the day the mail left says: The Ministry will pull through this Session and possibly another, if nothing unexpected occurs. No one at present believes in a European war. The Budget and the County Government Bill have undoubtedly helped the Government in the country, as the Gower election shows.

It is reported that a few days ago an attempt was made on the life of Sardar Nur Muhammad Khan, the Governor of Kandahar. It appears that a shot was fired at him from a distance while he was riding. It missed him, but killed his camel. The offender has not been discovered, but it is believed that he was a soldier of the Hazari Regiment now stationed at Kandahar.

Some particulars have been received of the recent attack on the Kashmir fort of Numal, to the north of Gilgit, by the Rajas of Hunza and Nagar. The latter ejected the Kashmir picket from the post of Chaprol in January last, and entered into negotiations with the Gilgit authorities with a view to being allowed to retain peaceable possession. The negotiation breaking down, the tribesmen, over 2,000 in number, advanced on Numal, about half way between Chaprol and Gilgit. Numal had meanwhile been reinforced, and was able to stand a seige. On the 17th March, the garrison made a sortie headed by Colonel Makhan Singh. They succeeded in driving off the attacking party, but the Kashmiri Colonel and eleven men were killed and several wounded. The tribesmen are said to have lost heavily. Fresh reinforcements have now reached Numal, but no attempt has yet been made to reoccupy Chaprol, which is still in the hands of the Hunza and Nagar people. 1,000 Regulars and 500 Militia are being sent up from Srinagar.

The Maharajah of Kashmir, accompanied by his two brothers, reached Srinagar from Jammu on the evening of the 6th instant. The late Dewan, Lachman Dass, who had arrived in Srinagar on the 4th, left some hours before his Highness arrived.

Colonel Graham has commenced the fortified post at Gnatong, where a force is to be left to prevent the Tibetans from returning to Lingtu. The garrison for this Fort will be 400 men, with probably two mountain guns. Small parties of Tibetans are still seen in the direction of the Jalep Pass, but no large force has ventured to cross into Sikkim from the Chumbi Valley.

Consequent on Colonel E. Swetenham proceeding on leave, Major Pulford, R.E., will officiate as Superintending Engineer, Allahabad, at the same time retaining his work as the Railway Branch. Mr. Henslowe will probably act for Major Pulford, in the regular Public Works Branch.

Dr. Burgess, the Director-General of the Archæological Survey of India, has left for England, where he will, as usual, spend the next six months on duty.

The death of Colonel David Ward, R.E., Chief Engineer and Joint Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department of the N.-W. Provinces, is announced. Colonel Ward entered the old Bengal Engineers in September, 1854, and saw a good deal of service in the Mutiny, being present at the siege and assault of Delhi, the defence of the Alumbagh, the siege and capture of Lucknow, and other affairs. Thereafter his career was on more peaceful lines. He was in his fifty-fourth year at the time of his death, and had only held his appointment under the Local Government since Febuary, 1887.

Retrenchment is the order of the day in French as well as in British India; but the Gaul is the more sweeping in his reductions. Rumours which come up from that far-away little Sleepy Hollow announce that the Grand Army of Pondicherry—the one sepoy battalion—is to be reduced by at least a third; while the abolition of the High Court has actually been suggested. The Government of the colony is to be reduced from a second to a third class appointment and, of course, all the salaries are to be cut down.

A Rangoon telegram says a European head constable and five military police came on twenty-five men sitting under some trees. The police went up unsuspiciously and were fired into. One sepoy was killed and the police retreated. Two of the dacoits are reported to have been killed. The dacoits are being pursued by Lancers and mounted police.

The Dufferin demonstration in Calcutta has led to a fierce conflict between *Reis and Rayat* and the *Indian Mirror*. They differ on the question of Lord Dufferin's rule, and in the heat of controversy the former made an allusion to the religious faith of the latter, while the *Mirror* openly alluded to a habit to which the former is said to be addicted. An admirer of the *Mirror* contributes a long letter to its pages in which *Reis and Rayat* is called a *phaoo

TELEGRAMS.

THE NIZAM'S GOVERNMENT AND THE DECCAN MINING COMPANY.

SUSPENSION OF SIRDAR DILER-UL-MULK.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, APRIL 15.

The Hyderabad Government have suspended the Home Secretary, the Sirdar Diler-ul-Mulk (Abdul Huk), on account of the nature of his connection with the Deccan Mining Company. The order of suspension asserts that, although the Indian and Hyderabad Governments always insisted that the issue of the Company's shares should be the first issue only, the Sirdar permitted the Company, of which the concessionaires are directors, to subscribe only £150,000 and to pay the balance of £850,000 in the shape of fully paid shares to the concessionaires as the value of their concession. The Government parted with their mining interests to the concessionaires gratis, and on the Sirdar's advice invested £150,000 in the Company. The Government order is very severe in its censure on the Sirdar's conduct.

LATER.

An order of Government has been issued for the suspension of Sirdar Diler Jung. The order sets forth that the Government of the Nizam is unable to understand much of the contents of the Sirdar's memorandum on the Deccan Mining Company, owing to the absence therein of a sufficient statement of facts. There is enough, however, to arouse a painful apprehension that the Sirdar in his dealings with the concessionaires and the Company has not been actuated by honest devotion in the interests of the Government, which it has a right to expect from subordinates. The Government therefore calls on the Sirdar to furnish a full detailed explanation on the following points :—

Firstly, why the concession contains no stipulation that the concessionaires should limit the issue of shares of the intended Company to a first issue, as arranged in writing by the Nizam's Government and by the Government of India ?

Secondly, if the Sirdar saw Mr. Fitzgerald, the First Assistant Resident, with the draft concession as desired ; did the Sirdar point out the necessity of introducing into the draft a stipulation with reference to a first issue of shares ?

Thirdly, what authority had the Sirdar to consent to a gift of eighty-five thousand fully paid up shares by the directors of the Mining Company to the concessionaires ?

Fourthly, why the Sirdar did not inform the Government when he discovered how the Mining Company intended dealing with the unsubscribed capital ?

Fifthly, what the Sirdar means by the expression in paragraph 99 of the memorandum, that the fixing of paid up shares at £850,000 was the result of limiting the subscribed capital to £150,000 ? He must explain how the balance between subscribed and nominal capital has been thus disposed of in direct contravention to the expressed arrangements of both Governments that there should only be a first issue of fifteen thousand shares.

Sixthly, what difficulty the Sirdar had in purchasing shares when, twenty-four hours after asking Mr. Watson, he obtained twelve thousand five hundred for the Nizam's Government ?

Seventhly, why the Sirdar employed Mr. Watson to purchase shares on behalf of the Nizam's Government, he being a concessionaire and director of the Company ?

Eighthly, what is the foundation for the Sirdar's statement in the telegram printed in the memorandum that the shares are firmly held by the public ?

Ninthly, what necessity was there for the exercise of the greatest skill and circumspection in buying shares for the Nizam's Government described in Appendix L 2 of the memorandum ? To whom did one thousand fully paid up shares, bought through Messrs. Borthwick, Walk, and Company, belong ?

Tenthly, has the Sirdar himself directly or indirectly received any remuneration in shares, money, or other consideration ?

Pending a full explanation, and subject to any action the Government may take on its receipt, the Nizam's Government suspend the Sirdar from the offices of Home Secretary, Government Director of Railways, and Director of the Mining Company.

Information of his suspension has been given to the Agent of the Railway and the Mining Company, and to the National Provincial Bank in England,—to the latter by telegraph.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MARRIAGE DIFFICULTY.

OPINION OF THE *MOSCOW GAZETTE*.

MOSCOW, APRIL 13.

The *Moscow Gazette*, in its issue to-day, says that Russia is unconcerned with the proposed betrothal of Prince Alexander of Battenberg to a German Princess, as her whole attention is now directed towards the West.

THE EMPEROR FREDERICK.

BERLIN, APRIL 13, AFTERNOON.

The Emperor Frederick drove through Berlin to-day, in a closed carriage, amidst great enthusiasm of the citizens.

CHARLOTTENBURG, APRIL 14.

The official bulletin this evening as to the health of the Emperor Frederick states that his Imperial Majesty slept better yesterday and that the cough was not troublesome.

He transacted business without showing any signs of fatigue.

The new canula which was inserted into the trachea on Thursday has shown favourable results as to the breathing capacity of the tube.

ARREST OF MR. O'BRIEN.

LONDON, APRIL 15.

Mr. O'Brien, against whom a warrant was issued owing to his speech at the proclaimed meeting held under his presidency at Loughrea on Sunday last, hasbeen eluding the police during the last few days.

He was, however, arrested yesterday while landing at Kingstown, and was conveyed to Loughrea under a strong escort.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

FLORENCE, APRIL 14

Their Majesties the King and Queen of Italy have paid a visit to her Majesty the Queen at Villa Palmieri to-day.

Her Majesty invited King Humbert and Queen Marguerita to Windsor Castle, and their Majesties have accepted the invitation, politics permitting.

RAILWAY TO SAMARCAND.

MERV, APRIL 13

The Central Asian Railway line joining Merv and Samarcand opens for traffic on 27th proximo.

ARRIVAL OF THE VICEROY AT SIMLA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 15.

The Viceroy, accompanied by Lady Dufferin, arrived here yesterday afternoon, and was received by a large number of the principal residents. The Volunteers furnished the usual guard of honour, and a salute of 31 guns was fired.

THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL BILL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 15.

At the Bengal Council yesterday Sir Henry Harrison resumed the discussion on the section of the Bill relating to the assessment of houses. He said that as the law stood at present one or more class of houses had been valued at less than half their fair value, while the rest of the town was assessed above its proper value. Municipal taxation had fallen severely on some classes. The class which escaped was the class which lived in their own houses. This result was owing to the appeals against the assessment being heard by Commissioners who formed the class that was under-assessed. Hence abuse and under-valuation. He proposed for the consideration of the Council three alternatives—whether the market value of the house should be taken, or the cost of construction with a fair allowance for the ground, or the present cost of constructing such a building, plus the ground and minus the allowance for depreciation. He preferred the last alternative.

The Council adjourned for further consideration of the subject.

PRESENTATION OF AN ADDRESS AND DRESS OF HONOUR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

HUBLI, APRIL 14.

A crowded meeting, attended by more than five thousand people of all classes and creeds, was held on Thursday, the 12th instant, in the mandap erected near Gurushiddappa's tank, to present a farewell address and a dress of honour to our popular and esteemed Assistant Surgeon, Dada Nathajee Selke, transferred to Poona. A large number of European gentlemen and ladies were present. All the people assembled unanimously expressed mingled feelings of sorrow and delight at the departure of Mr. Selke. They all acknowledged his valuable services both as a medical officer and as chairman of the Municipality in words befitting the occasion, and feelings of enthusiasm and sincerity were general and conspicuous. The address was read and translated amid loud cheers and the dress of honour presented ; and the crowd bade farewell to the doctor with hurras and cries of "Doctor Sahibke Jaya." The Volunteer band was in attendance. European and native gentlemen came from Dharwar and other places specially for the occasion.

THE "HAVYAK SUBODH" LIBEL CASE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KARWAR, APRIL 15.

Ten witnesses on the defence side were examined. Most of them stated that what was published in the *Havyak* was true, that the editor before publishing the alleged libelous matter came himself to Yellapur, visited them in their several villages and asked them if what was written in the correspondent's manuscript letter was true ; that they had admitted everything in the letter and told him to publish it. They also stated that on the day when this forced subscription was to be deducted from their pay, the Patels' treasury was open till 11 o'clock at night, and as they would not allow their pay to be cut that some Patels only were paid that night after deducting the subscription and that others were told to wait till the following day. It is clear from the evidence that in the previous departmental enquiry Mr. Lucas, Assistant Collector, administered oaths to these witnesses in his magisterial capacity. His conduct cannot be defended under any section of the Criminal Procedure Code, as there was neither complainant nor accused from the very beginning of the case. Mr. Lucas was present in the court, and by his acts there he obviously seemed to help the Government prosecutor.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

TROOPSHIP MOVEMENTS.

ISMAILIA, APRIL 12.

H. M.'s Troopship Malabar, homeward bound from Bombay, passed through the Suez Canal to-day.

PORTSMOUTH, APRIL 13.

H. M.'s Troopship Crocodile arrived from Bombay to-day.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, APRIL 13.

The Bombay mails of the 30th ultimo arrived at Brindisi to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, APRIL 13.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Drummond left here for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, this morning.

PORT SAID, APRIL 13.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Henzada left here this afternoon.

SUEZ, APRIL 13.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macgregor left here for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, on the evening of the 10th instant.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Bulimba, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this morning.

ADEN, APRIL 14.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Almora, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here yesterday evening.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co's s.s. Titania, which left Bombay for Trieste on the 7th instant, arrived here on the 14th instant.

The same Company's steamer Imperator, from Trieste, left here for Bombay this evening.

COLOMBO, APRIL 15.

Mail steamer Britania, from Aden, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS

LONDON, APRIL 13.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dholleras	4 1-16d.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

3 per cent. Consols for account (New)	68⅜
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	68⅜
4½ per cent. do.	72¼
4½ per cent. French Rentes	107
Bar Silver	42⅛d.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	62,000	bales.
" " " Surats	5,000	"
" " Imports of Cotton	60,000	"
" " " Surats	nil	"
" Stock of Cotton	881,000	"
" " Surats	69,000	"
" Stock of Cotton in London	24,000	"

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 30.

It is to be feared that the Parliamentary representatives of the two political parties will not enjoy the Easter holidays, now upon us, to an equal extent. The Conservatives and their Liberal allies have separated in high spirits, while the Gladstonians are correspondingly depressed. That matters have turned out better for Lord Salisbury's followers than the most sanguine Conservative hoped for no one can deny. It is true, that they are not yet out of the wood, but so far as appearances go, the Session, which has opened so well for the party in power, promises to continue favourable to them, and disastrous for their opponents. The anticipations of the Liberal leaders have hitherto been completely falsified by the events of the first half of the Session. They calculated on something like a revolt of the country Tories against what has with some approach to accuracy been described as the English Home Rule Bill, but up to the present moment there is not the faintest sign of any disposition to form a cave. It is undeniable that many Conservatives do not like Mr. Ritchie's Bill, but they are prepared to acquiesce in its becoming law rather than turn out the Government. That is the issue which they have to face. Ever since Lord Salisbury's speech at Liverpool it has been understood that the reform of local government would be an open question, and that Conservatives might freely exercise their independent judgment, knowing that if the measure introduced upon Opportunist grounds were rejected, the Ministry would remain in office as if nothing untoward had happened. Indeed, it almost seemed to be the desire of the Prime Minister that the measures which he was bound by his alliance with the Hartingtonians to introduce should perish almost as soon as they were born. Mr. Goschen's budget has, however, somewhat altered the situation, for the Chancellor of the Exchequer announces that his proposals for the relief of local taxation stand or fall with the county Government Bill. The *St. James's Gazette*, whose ultra-conservatism finds few admirers in these days of triumphant democracy, has reluctantly come to the conclusion that the game is up, and all that it can do now is to advise the Tories not to vote for so revolutionary a measure, but to leave the responsibility of passing it on the persons who alone are delighted with it—the Radicals. The *Standard*, too, has been significantly quiet since the text of the Bill was published. People are asking whether Mr. Mudford's scruples have been overcome, or whether he is reserving himself for a great and irresistible onslaught. Perhaps that able editor sees the hopelessness of opposing the measure in the absence of articulate dissatisfaction in the ranks of the Conservative party. The unanimity of opinion in favour of the Ministerial scheme, or rather the absence of hostility to its main principles, is really very remarkable, so remarkable, in fact, that one is tempted to ask whether it will last. There have been few opportunities for members to address their constituencies since Mr. Ritchie unfolded his plans to an astonished House of Commons, but hitherto not a single note of disapproval has been uttered by a Conservative M. P. This is a little disappointing to their rivals, and some of them, like Mr. Osborne Morgan, are not very careful to conceal their chagrin. Speaking at Newbury the night before last, the ex-Judge Advocate-General declared that the Tory leaders had looked out for some good Radical clothes to put on, and he was surprised that the entire Tory party should have so readily acquiesced in their doing so. This is the keynote of all the Radical speeches that are being made in the country just now. Instead of the Hartingtonians wearing the livery of the Conservatives, the latter, compelled by the Liberal Unionists to do so, are "masquerading in Radical uniform." The Conservatives have not really introduced "the most Radical measure ever introduced into the House of Commons," because they "trust the people," but because they are driven to do so in order to retain power. This and more to the same effect is what those who attend Liberal meetings in the provinces are hearing from the lips of Gladstonian orators. This, however, is a line of argument that is calculated to help the Conservatives almost as much as the Liberals. It is perfectly safe for Lord Rosebery to tell his peers that they strain at the Liberal gnat and swallow the Conservative camel, but this is a rather dangerous metaphor to use to the masses. If the rank and file of the Liberal party end in believing what they are repeatedly told, that they get more advance of legislation from the Conservatives when in office though not in a majority, disinterested Liberals may say "Why, then, should we interfere to upset an arrangement which is so beneficial to Liberal principles ?" It will not be enough to answer this question by pointing out that the Conservatives are against Home Rule, for though that is true this year on the showing of the Gladstonians themselves it may not be true next year.

From a party point of view then it seemed a mistake for the Liberals to encourage the idea that now-a-days there is practically no difference between the opposing factions. They should leave that to their good-natured friends the Social Democrats who, after what has just occurred in the Gower division of Glamorganshire, are not likely to lose any opportunity of pressing that fact, if it be a fact, on the attention of the electors in general and the working classes in particular. The papers here hardly appreciate the significance of the falling off of the Liberal majority from 3,457 to 606. What has occurred in Glamorganshire may occur in a hundred other constituencies sooner or later, and then good-bye to the Liberal party as it now exists. No one who watches the signs of the times at all carefully can fail to observe that among a section—at present it is only a section, though a growing one—of the masses there is a marked tendency to disassociate itself in political matters from the upper middle classes and the party machinery which is largely controlled by wealthy mediocrities. Many persons think that we are on the eve of great changes in party nomenclature. That may or may not be the case, but it is clear that the Liberal party cannot live without the support of the working classes. The new Labour Party has scored its first victory in "gallant little Wales," and although there are not after all very many constituencies where the advantages are so distinctly in its favour as they were at Gower, there is hardly a constituency in the United Kingdom where it could not do considerable harm to Liberalism. Its future movements will be watched with curiosity by political students and with a certain amount of anxiety by political wire-pullers. So far as the question of Home Rule for Ireland is concerned, the election in Glamorganshire is of little importance ; its significance—as public writers here have yet to learn—lies in the fact that the proletariat has defied the caucus and without, comparatively speaking, any organization returned the candidate of its own choice. The election of Mr. Randall by the miners of Gower is only a form of what in France goes by the name of Boulangism. Are we in future to go to the Continent for models of political warfare ? It looks something like it. The solidarity of the Conservative party is perhaps in no danger, but the disintegration of the Liberal party is not altogether improbable. When the Hartingtonians separated from Mr. Gladstone no one possibly believed that the schism would last as long as it has. To-day it is more bitter, possibly even stronger, than it was a year ago, and the extreme unlikelihood of a speedy reconciliation is causing people to think that the secession will not only prove to be permanent but lead to other defections on a similarly large scale. Possibly this is too pessimistic a view of the situation ; but the Gower contest teaches the leaders of the Liberal party a lesson which they cannot afford to ignore. I observe that Mr. H. H. Champion, the whilom Lieutenant of Artillery in Bombay and now a very prominent Socialist, took a leading part in the recent election on the side of the successful candidate. Mr. Champion may almost be said to be responsible for Mr. Randall's candidature. He more than any man created the Labour Party, and if he has his way there is little chance of Mr. Hardy retiring from the contest in Mid-Lanarkshire. The plea that if the split continues the inevitable result must be to let in a Conservative will have no effect on Mr. Champion. He has no sympathy whatever with Liberals unless they are also Socialists and would, unless he is misrepresented by his friends, much prefer to see a Tory returned than an official Liberal.

It is difficult to express a decided opinion as to the chances of the Budget being adopted as it stands, or to its permanently increasing Mr. Goschen's reputation as a financier and a statesman. Though in parts somewhat complicated and altogether unnecessarily long—Mr. Goschen has thoroughly well learnt the art of padding—it was a good Budget to listen to, and the almost unanimous feeling at the time of those who heard it was that it would go through. An exception must be made in the case of Mr. Chaplin, who greatly amused the House by declaring that not one of her Majesty's Ministers on the Treasury Bench knew a cow from a horse, and who shortly afterwards was offering in the lobby to bet anybody 10 to 1 that the tax on "pleasure horses" would not be agreed to. It has been stated by very enthusiastic admirers of Mr. Goschen that his performance of Monday night puts him on a level as Chancellor of the Exchequer with Mr. Gladstone. It need not be said that such is not the opinion of competent and independent critics. Mr. Goschen's second budget is great in one sense, but not in that intended by his indiscriminate friends. This is said by no means in depreciation of the Chancellor of the Exchequer who, in spite of the fact that nature has not bestowed on him an excess of modesty, would hardly claim that his financial statement is to be compared with the series of great budgets that made of Mr. Gladstone the most famous Finance Minister of his age. The merit of Mr. Goschen's budget is that it is interesting and ingenious. So much may be and is admitted by those who, like the editor of the *Standard*, dislike the new imposts, or some of them, on the ground of their pettiness. The chorus of approval with which the Chancellor of the Exchequer's proposals were at first received is shown to have been slightly premature, and though it is hardly correct to say, as some people are saying in the Liberal clubs, that a reaction has set in, there is no doubt a considerable undercurrent of grumbling which is as yet only partially reflected by the letters of protest that have found their way into the press. The tax of 5s. per dozen on champagne and other bottled wines, which received the sanction of the House at once, seemed from the pleased expression on his countenance when it was first announced to afford very lively satisfaction to Mr. Howard Vincent, who, faithful among the faithless, watches for every opportunity of proclaiming his unalterable devotion to the cause of Fair Trade. Certain Free Traders express some alarm at what they regard as the thin end of the wedge, and there is no doubt (whether Mr. Goschen intended it to be such or not is another question) that the imposition of a duty on those kinds of wine which come to this country in bottles and not in casks is a measure more calculated to please the opponents of the Cobden Club than its members. In putting on this tax Mr. Goschen seems to have had in his eye the class, bachelors for the most part, who occupy chambers and who are known as clubmen. Clubmen, *i. e.*, men who live in chambers, are divided into two classes—those who live in town and those who come up occasionally. It is by no means certain that Mr. Goschen was correctly informed as to the number and wealth of the former. It may be that in comparison with the rest of the community they do not bear their full share of the taxation of the country, but inquiry would probably show that of the *habitues* of West-end clubs who dine in their club a small proportion habitually drink the more expensive wines. However, the fact remains that in England—in India Mr. O'Conor tells us the case is different, and no wonder, with the rupee so low—the consumption of champagne is largely on the increase, and the working classes at all events are not likely to complain of such an expensive luxury being further taxed, even if it does not effect any benefit to the English bottling trade. Mr. Goschen showed the skill of a masterhand by keeping his announcement that a penny would be taken off the income-tax until the last possible moment, and when he had finished mentioning all the matters about which there might be a difference of opinion. The *Times*, which always has been a favourite organ of Mr. Goschen from the period when he sat as member for the City of London, stated, apparently under inspiration, in a leading article the same morning that the income-tax would probably be reduced one penny. From the tone of the first part of his speech, however, it seemed that the oracle of Printing House Square was wrong and there was some excuse for the evening paper which headed its early and incomplete report of the proceedings in the House of Common "No reduction of the Income Tax." Some of us, as may be imagined, were agreeably surprised later on to find that there was a reduction. Mr. Watherston and his friends were a little disappointed that Mr. Goschen did not abolish the duty on silver plate. Strange to say, the Right Hon. Gentleman, although as I mentioned last week he received a deputation from the Council of the East India Association to urge him to do away with this vexatious impost, did not make the least allusion to the subject throughout his entire speech. The matter, however, is not to be allowed to escape attention altogether, and Mr. Slagg will probably move as an amendment the motion which he has had on the parliamentary orders for some days. It seems likely that unless Mr. Goschen can give good reasons for his proposal to abolish the hawker's licence that that part of his scheme will fall through. The shop-keepers who, owing to excessive competition and co-operative stores, have a rather hard time of it, naturally object to the licence being removed ; but a more serious objection is urged by Mr. Francis Peek, who reminds us that one effect will be to remove the only protection which the public has "against those sturdy vagabonds who infest both town and country and make the roads unpleasant as well as dangerous." This does not by any means exhaust the catalogue of specific complaints against the Budget, but enough has been said to show that Mr. Goschen has not such an easy task before him as he in common with the rest of us imagined on Monday night.

In his speech at Stalybridge, on Saturday, Mr. Balfour, who has found an ardent admirer in the person of Mr. Stead, of all persons in the world, naturally made much of the seemingly secure position of the Ministry of which he is now so prominent—perhaps next to Lord Salisbury the most prominent—member, but we may demur to his statement that the Government have proceeded so far without a rift within the lute. As a matter of fact there are two rifts, though possibly neither is of first-class importance. Mr. King Harman's appointment as Under-Secretary for Ireland is now universally admitted to have been a mistake, and Lord Salisbury would give a great deal if he could undo the blunder. Personally, as those who know him will admit, Mr. King Harman is a jovial cheery man, but he shows to better advantage in the Smoking Room than on the Treasury Bench. Of late his manner has been very querulous, but a saint who had to undergo the penalty of being cross-examined by Mr. Parnell's smart young men would have some difficulty in keeping his temper, and Mr. King Harman for some time past has been out of health. He has just started on a trip to the Cape, so that he will escape for two months the attention of his opponents, and the Conservative party will not suffer very much by his absence. The other rift is the change in the attitude of Mr. T. W. Russell towards the Government. There is no mistake about Mr. Russell's action this time. He has frequently been accused of showing a want of spirit in acting up to his professions, but he is terribly earnest now, and apparently has irrevocably broken with the party in power. He still claims to be as staunch an opponent of Home Rule as ever, but in other matters the *rapprochement* between Mr. Russell and Mr. Parnell is as strong as the latter could wish it to be. Some of Mr. Russell's constituents are calling upon him to resign his seat, and he is looking very anxious and jaded, though he is not a man to readily succumb to difficulties.

Among the rumours that are afloat is one to the effect that the meeting at Spencer House the other day was not a particularly happy one. The report comes to me from a Liberal Unionist source, and though my informant said he received it from high authority it will be taken by your readers for what it is worth. Sir William Harcourt, it is said, strongly, disapproved of the conciliatory tone adopted by Mr. Gladstone towards the Government this session, and advocated a more active policy. If this is true, Sir William Harcourt evidently agrees with Lord Randolph Churchill that the duty of an opposition is to oppose. In the course of the proceedings Mr. Gladstone, according to this rumour, offered to resign the leadership—not only offered but expressed a wish to do so. The whole story is probably an invention. Just before the Session began Mr. Gladstone held a conference with his principal colleagues, when his course of action was no doubt approved of by Sir William Harcourt and the rest. It is hardly likely moreover that a meeting from which some of his leading men were absent, and which was attended by all the small fry, the Cyril Flowers and the "Bobby" Spencers, would be the occasion chosen by Mr Gladstone to announce so important a step as his meditated resignation.

Mr. Goschen's "conversion" of Consols has, practically, been carried through. It stands easily ahead of all attempts of the kind in the financial history of the world. As to how far it is likely to prove a success for those investors who have elected to take new two-and-a-halfs in exchange on the sliding scale provided, depends altogether upon events outside any single Minister's control. If there should be trouble on the Continent or elsewhere involving a strain upon British resources the chance is more than an even one that the new stock would drop below par and an ugly panic ensue. However, it may be hoped that the best and not the worst will happen. In such a case Mr. Goschen's entrance into the Unionist Cabinet will have done much good both to the country and to the Unionist Party. It is very improbable that Lord Randolph Churchill, had he remained at the Treasury, even if he could have conceived the idea of conversion in all its ramifications, would have been able to carry his scheme through. Only a banker turned statesman, and such a banker as Mr. Goschen, could have carried through so stupendous a transaction. Mr. Childers, Company "guinea-pig" as he has been and Bank Director as he is, failed with his smaller operation some years ago because the bankers did not trust him sufficiently, and also because he did not know enough of the genius to gild the pills. That commission has had its share in making the proposals so generally acceptable. Everybody, however, has not accepted the terms proffered. Lord Addington (once Mr. J. S. Hubbard, M.P.) likes the proposal as little as Sir Charles Lewis, Bart., who, in the House, inveighed against it so fiercely. When consulted by an official of a philanthropic institution as to whether certain of the institution's funds should remain in Government stock and Mr. Goschen's terms be accepted, the veteran city man replied, "Certainly not. I have no faith in the scheme. Sell your stock and seek new investments." If one enquires in philanthropic quarters it will be found that a great change in investments has taken place. Brokers have had a good time of late, and will not regard the holidays with such dismay as they did last year, when everything was as dull as ditch water and scarcely enough money was made to pay for a trip to Paris.

The premier Indian State is very much in evidence with us just now. Mr. Peter MacLagan, M.P., is to bring before the House of Commons the Palmer-Rumbold claims for sixty lakhs arising out of transactions more than fifty years ago, when Sir Charles Metcalfe, imagining the Palmers were plundering the State, stopped their business and was the cause of their going into bankruptcy and paying 5s. in the pound, leaving the balance for settlement afterwards. The Nizam's Government of the day evidently did not think so badly of the Palmers as did the British Resident for many years after, as Mr. William Palmer himself reported to General Fraser, he and his family were receiving allowances at the following rate per mensem :—Himself, Rs. 2,500 ; his brother, Rs. 1,000 ; his son, Rs. 600 ; and his nephew Rs. 400—not a bad sum with the rupee worth more than two shillings of English money. The Palmers are said to be dissatisfied with Sir Horace Rumbold for accepting a compromise of three lakhs : they intend to press for the forty lakhs which they declare are due. It is not believed they will succeed. Besides this revival of an old trouble, in a newer sense Hyderabad is to the fore. The Chief Justice, Mehdi Hussan, is in England and has been interviewed by a News Agency. He has also written a long letter to the editor of the *Times*, which is published in to-day's issue. Mehdi Hussan writes in the strain which Mehdi Ali Mooneer Nawaz Jung adopted in a letter to the *Bombay Gazette* two or three years ago—a letter which on its republication here had a great effect, especially on continental opinion. It was not believed in Europe, particularly in Russia, that Indian Mahomedans were loyal to the Queen, and Mehdi Ali's notable communication caused some excitement and cleared the air of pernicious ideas. The Hyderabad Chief Justice's letter comes as a welcome confirmation of the Hyderabad Political and Financial Secretary's communication. A significant feature in Mehdi Hussan's statements is his reference to the proffered gift of sixty lakhs for defensive purposes, which he holds should not be accepted ; he further deprecates enquiry into the spontaneity or otherwise of the offer. He will here come into contact with Lord Cross, who is, as you know, most anxious to turn the offers of the Indian States to account. It would seem as if, for various reasons and in a variety of directions, we are likely to hear a good deal of Hyderabad this Session, especially if the new railway projects are brought to the front. The *Manchester Guardian* has been commenting upon the *Bombay Gazette's* recent leader on Diler Jung's proposals, and, as you will see, rather laughs to scorn the idea of American capital being employed in Indian enterprises.

The late Sir Henry S. Maine, when delivering the Rede lecture at Cambridge, took for his subject "The influence of India upon England," or some title to that effect. There is no doubt that in the connection between the two countries India is counting for a great deal, and in the future will count for even more. Some of our problems you have already settled. Take the question of appeals in criminal cases for example. We are still talking about the feasibility or the wisdom of constituting a court of criminal appeal and relieving the irresponsible Home Secretary of what must be the most onerous and odious of his multifarious duties. You in India not only have your court but your experience fully demonstrates its value. In twenty per cent. of the cases in Bombay sentences on appeal are reversed, and the like thing is true in other presidencies and provinces also. The facts and the figures relating to this subject have recently been brought to the notice of a society established to secure right of criminal appeal. The leaders of that society had not the ghost of an idea as to what had been done in India, and now that they have the information they consider it makes the success of their efforts sure within a very reasonable time.

THE COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN'S FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am directed by the Countess of Dufferin to send you the accompanying letter which her Excellency has received from Sir Henry Ponsonby in reply to the address to her Majesty the Queen-Empress, from the subscribers to the Jubilee collection in support of the National Association for supplying Female Medical Aid to the Women of India.—Yours, &c.

H. COOPER, A.-D.-C., Hony. Secy.

Viceroy's Camp, India, 6th April 1888.

Dear Lady Dufferin,—I am commanded by the Queen to request that you will convey to the contributors to the Jubilee collection for your fund, her Majesty's sincere thanks for the kind and loyal expressions contained in the address you have forwarded to the Queen, and I am to assure you that it has given her Majesty much satisfaction to learn that the National Association for supplying Female Medical Aid to the Women of India is progressing so favourably under your supervision,—Yours, &c,

HENRY F. PONSONBY.

Windsor Castle, 6th March, 1888.

MILITARY NEWS.

"COLONEL F. B. NORMAN," K.C.B.—a paragraph in the *London Gazette* runs—"has been appointed to command a brigade of the Bengal Army with the rank of brigadier-general." As the *Army List* shows Colonel Norman—or rather Sir Francis, as he is by courtesy, though he is not yet knighted—to have been appointed a brigadier-general on the Bengal staff on September 1, 1886, this official notification would appear to have come a little late in the day.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* says :—"The grievance about which, on behalf of those soldiers in the army who had taken advantage of the so-called 'free pardon,' we have often written is, we are glad to learn, on the point of being satisfactorily settled. The authorities at home blundered originally : and all the trouble has been owing to their reluctance to admit the blunder. Now, however, as soon as a technical ambiguity has been cleared up, by a despatch now believed to be on its way to this country, the matter will be settled by their practical surrender of the point at issue. Only two things remain, the equalisation of the soldiers in India with their comrades at home by the restoration of the few months' service which the delay has cost the former ; and formal permission to wear again the medals won before the desertion, for which they are now pardoned."

GAMBLING AND TOMMY DODD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I neither won nor lost at Tommy Dodd, but as you have allowed one correspondent to liberate his soul, perhaps you will allow me to liberate mine on the same subject. I think that all public gambling is, on various grounds, open to objection ; and I doubt the expediency of supporting such an admirable object as Lady Reay's Fund by means of gambling or other amusement which is calculated to give offence to many excellent persons. But morality apart, I must say that gambling at Tommy Dodd is no more illegal or objectionable than gambling on the race course at *Pari Mutuel* ; and Captain Yarde Buller is, in my opinion, quite as much deserving of public support as Messrs. Miller and Brittain at the Bombay and Poona Races. The fact is that—morality apart—there is nothing illegal or objectionable in gambling at all, provided that it is conducted in right places and under proper safeguards. Gambling becomes illegal and liable to prohibition when it is conducted in improper places, or becomes for any reason a public nuisance. It is, I take it, on account of the nuisance and not the immorality that the police interfere with street gambling and public gambling houses. There is plainly no greater sin in gambling for pice on the maidan than in gambling for pice in the streets, but there is an essential distinction in the amount of nuisance that it causes. Gambling on the maidan hurts no one, and goes on every fine day of the year under the eyes of the police, and under the very shadow of the Courts of Justice. We have, indeed, heard it said that the Bombay Police in practice draw an essential distinction between gambling for money and gambling for love or other harmless stake, like cups of coffee or sugar plums. Gambling for money is popularly believed to be prohibited by law, while gambling for love is not. If this distinction were well-founded, it is hard to see why the police took no action against Capt. Yarde Buller and Messrs. Miller and Brittain, for it is quite clear that they did not gamble or promote gambling for love. Had they been prosecuted this would have been a sensational trial, and sporting judges, magistrates, and barristers would have been fairly thrown on their mettle. Many sensible people are, no doubt, perplexed to understand what the law in Bombay relating to gambling really is ; and the uncertain and capricious manner of its application is quite sufficient to puzzle any one. Games of pure skill, like whist and chess, are specially exempted from the penalties relating to ordinary gaming. But how about the betting which habitually goes on in connection with these games of skill ; and how many of the card games played by natives fairly fall within this exemption ? Take again the rain gambling at Mombadevi and the public betting that habitually goes on in connection with that subject. Is rain gambling prohibited by law or is it not ? If it is, how does it differ from gambling on horse racing or from Tommy Dodd ? And why, it may be asked, is it not prohibited by the police, as it is unquestionably connected with a great deal of crime and general demoralisation.

The fact is that the whole subject of gambling, and specially gambling in the East, is beset with difficulties of all kinds. The passion for gambling or gaming is apparently a universal passion, and while supported by public opinion it cannot be effectively repressed by legislation. Viewing the question nationally, the English and Americans are probably the greatest gamblers on the face of the earth. The passion for betting and laying wagers on every kind of contest of strength and skill is a national passion intimately connected with the British notion of sport. The State lotteries in Italy and France, and the public gaming tables, which not long ago were supported officially in many places on the Continent, exhibit the general prevalence of the passion for gambling. In the East Bombay and Burma have long been notorious for their exceptionally speculative disposition. From the dog-boy on two rupees a month who gambles with almonds or pice, to the wealthy native merchant who gambles with currency notes, all the trading classes in Bombay, both Hindu, Mussulman, and Parsee, are more or less ready to gamble on the slightest excuse. Besides these there is in Bombay a tolerably large class of professional gamblers, consisting usually of disreputable Mussulmans or Parsees often connected with the criminal classes, and a natural object of suspicion to the police. This class includes the common type of card sharper, the patrons of "three little thimbles and one little pea," the dexterous exhibitors of the familiar trick of "pricking the garter," and other well-known swindles. In all games of chance the difficulty is to know what is prohibited by law as gambling and what is allowed. Are dice and dominoes, playing cards and teetotums, instruments of gaming or not ? It is quite clear that some plain and intelligible criterion is wanted, and until that is supplied by law or otherwise there are many persons besides your worthy correspondent who will be puzzled to know what the Bombay law of gambling really is.

DEUCE ACE.

THE CHARGE OF LIBEL AGAINST A CANARESE PAPER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—We are thankful to you and to your "own correspondent" for publishing a telegraphic report of the libel case against our Editor, Mr. K. V. Shastri, now being heard before Mr. Ingle, First Class Magistrate at Karwar. The case is, as will be seen from the report of a very important kind, vitally affecting the interests and the responsibilities of journalists. We have a public officer, a Mamlatdar, Mr. Munjunath Sheshgiri, prosecuting us, under the sanction of Government, for libel contained in certain allegations published in our issue of the 9th August last against his conduct towards the Patels of the Karwar district. The *Havyaka Subodha* is an Anglo-Canarese journal, and, though published in Bombay for more than two years, is little known beyond the districts of North and South Canara, Mysore, and several other places in the southern part of India, where it has the widest circulation. Its prosecution has caused enough of sensation in those parts, though the public of Bombay may have come to know of it only yesterday by the telegram of your "own correspondent" from Karwar. The charges made in the columns of this journal, the subject-matter of the present trial, are of such importance that the full publication thereof in your valuable journal will, we believe, ensure ultimately every support and sympathy towards our Editor, if it shall be proved at the trial that the allegations against the Mamlatdar were true, and Mr. K. V. Shastri was justified in publishing them. The allegations are contained in the letter of a correspondent from Yellapur, who has alleged that the said Mr. Munjunath Sheshgiri collected a fund for a Jubilee Library at Yellapur, under oppression, threats, and under the disguise that there was a Government Resolution so to collect the fund, by taking over from each Patel his whole year's salary. It is also alleged that the Mamlatdar and his head karkoon made themselves a list of what those Patels were to pay and each was made to pay from Rs. 25 to Rs 10. Those whose salaries were more than the amount allotted to them in the list, were paid the balance of their salaries, after deducting their involuntary contribution, while others, whose salaries were less, were made to give securities for the balance to be paid by them. Full receipts of their salaries were taken from them, and thus the whole sum was collected. It need not be said that the allegations against Mr. Munjunath were serious, but it is true, at the same time, that the present trial will prove whether the Government was right in considering the preliminary enquiries, conducted by Mr. Lucas, as satisfactory and sanctioning the prosecution of the *Havyaka Subodha*. The above correspondent of this journal, and four other witnesses, have already deposed that the above allegations were facts, and it remains to be seen what a score of other witnesses have to say.—Yours, &c.,

K. V. SHASTRI

MR. GOSCHEN'S BUDGET.

When the Chancellor of the Exchequer rose in the House of Commons on Monday afternoon, March 26, to introduce his Budget he had a large audience. He spoke for a little less than three hours and a quarter, and his speech from beginning to end was full of interest, reminding one more, in its wealth and great variety of material, of the famous Budgets of Mr. Gladstone than of any which the House has known since. It is impossible in a brief sketch to do justice to all the details of so large and complex a financial scheme—the third measure of unusual vastness which the Government have laid before the House of Commons during the present session—but its leading feature may be briefly noted.

A review of last year's finance showed that the expenditure had been 87,424,000*l*, and the revenue 89,589,000*l*; that there had been no Supplementary Estimates for the army, navy, or revenue departments, and very few for the Civil Service; that the revenue from intoxicating liquors had shown a slight increase, mainly in the matter of beer-drinking, and held to be chiefly due to the jubilee festivities; that stamp and probate duty had largely increased, much of the increase being caused by the falling-in of the estates of several people who had died millionaires; that the income tax showed a falling-off in the yield on each penny; and that the National Debt had been reduced during the twelve months by no less than 7,801,000*l*—an amount of reduction larger than had been made in any year since 1872-73. This Mr. Goschen presented to the House amid loud cheers as "not an unsatisfactory balance-sheet" for the year, and he congratulated the country and the Prime Minister, who, as Foreign Secretary, had kept us out of "the small and petty wars which break in so unexpectedly at times on the assets of the Chancellor of the Exchequer and dispel his best calculations and his most sanguine hopes." The total expenditure for the coming year Mr. Goschen estimated at 86,910,000*l*, or a diminution of 512,000*l*. when compared with last year's expenditure.

He explained a scheme by which the income from the Suez Canal shares is to be made to cover the cost—estimated at 2,300,000*l*—of fortifying our forts and coaling stations; and he explained, further, that those shares, which cost four millions, are now worth ten millions and a half, and that in four and a half years' time, when their purchase-money will have been fully recouped by the sinking fund connected with the purchase, they will bring in an annual revenue to the State of 570,000*l*—so long, of course, as the Canal continues to be as profitably worked as now. He next touched the scheme for the conversion of the National Debt, and showed how the cost of it was to be self-defrayed out of the first economies realized under it; the cash needful being supplied in the first instance by another "nest-egg," which he had been fortunate enough to discover in the increased or premium value of the Local Loan Stock over its nominal amount, which provided very nearly a million.

The revenue for the coming year he estimated, on the basis of existing taxation, at 74,856,000*l* from taxes, and 14,431,000*l* from non-tax revenue, making altogether 89,287,000*l*, or 302,000*l* less than last year; and, striking a balance between estimated expenditure and receipts, he arrived at a surplus of 2,377,000*l*. When he came to dispose of this surplus he owned that "havoc and devastation" would be wrought upon it by the new Local Government scheme, and he then embarked upon a long explanation of the measure which Mr. Ritchie's proposals would make, and how they were to be met. An income of £5,500,000 was to be provided for the new county councils; but 2,600,000*l* of "grants in aid" would be removed from the Imperial Budget altogether. Certain existing licences, together with some new ons, amounting in all to 3,800,000*l* would be handed over to the local authorities; and 1,400,000*l* of these, including the duty on public-house licences, the county authorities would collect themselves, and might increase within certain limits; but the remainder, which included the dog, gun, and game licences and the carriage tax, would still be collected by the Inland Revenue, and the county authorities, though they would get the money, would have no power to increase them. Then one-half of the probate duty—the whole duty realising 4,260,000*l*—would be handed over for local government purposes, in the proportions of 80 per cent. for England, 11 per cent. for Scotland, and 9 per cent. for Ireland; the share of England under Mr. Ritchie's Bill amounting to 1,704,000*l*. The net gain from the State towards the relief of local taxation, after allowing for the removal of the grants in aid from the Imperial Budget, would be 2,900,000*l*, and that was "a minimum estimate."

After dealing with some minor changes in the succession duty and explaining that the whole of the future county government income would not be provided until the County Government Bill could come into full operation next year, Mr Goschen proceeded to describe his proposals for increasing and remitting taxation to suit the requirements of his scheme. They amount in brief to these. :

As those who most use the roads should pay most for keeping them up, a duty of 1*l* is to be imposed on every vehicle exceeding 10 cwt. in weight not used for husbandry, and in addition to this there is to be a duty of 2s. 6d. per wheel upon all carts weighing over 2 cwt. Bicycles and tricycles, however, are not to be taxed. These new duties will yield altogether 300,000*l*. There is to be a duty of 1*l* upon all "pleasure-horses," one of 5*l* upon every race-horse, and a composition duty of 15*l*. to be paid by every horse-dealer—these bringing in 540,000*l*. The existing carriage tax is to be varied, and, in place of a uniform duty of 2*l*. 2*s*. upon all four-wheeled carriages drawn by two or more horses and having pair-horse fittings are to pay 2*l*. 2*s*.; four-wheeled carriages drawn by one horse are to pay 1*l*. 1*s*.; and two-wheeled carriages, hackney carriages carriages kept by the keepers of hotels and post-horses and carriages let for hire by coachmakers for a less period than three months are to pay 15*s*. This change causes a loss to the revenue of 30,000*l*. By a rearrangement of the income tax on farm lands, all owners who farm their own land for profit but who make none are to be exempted; but this is not to apply to "model farms" or mansions surrounded by their own amenities This causes a loss of 20,000*l*. Hawkers' licences, which pay 4*l*. duty, are to be abolished, at a cost of 25,000*l*. Then in order to help in providing a sum sufficient to take another penny of the income tax, reducing it from 7d. to 6d., there are to be various changes in the stamp duties, the effect of which will be that foreign securities which now escaped trxation will be taxed. Other evations of stamp duty will be put a stop to, with the result that the revenue will be increased by 250,000*l*. An increased duty will be put upon "contract notes," and an *ad valorem* duty of 1*l*. per 1,000*l*. on the registration of the shares issued by new companies, and on the issue of new shares by old companies, which will bring in 110,000*l*. Finally, 125,000*l*. is to be got by imposing a duty of 5*s*. per dozen on all wine imported in bottles, which will fall mainly upon the most expensive wines which cannot be imported in bulk, and chief among them upon "sparkling" wines. This enables Mr. Goschen to take a penny off the income tax, and still leaves him with a balance to the good of 212,000*l*.

SIR JOHN GORST ON THE SIKKIM CAMPAIGN.

Sir John Gorst, Q. C., M.P., Under-Secretary of State for India, speaking on March 23 at a banquet of the Gold and Silver Wire Drawers' Company, at the Albion, in response to the toast of "Her Majesty's Ministers," said he might congratulate them and himself on that day having brought to a satisfactory termination, he thought, the only little war in which the present Government had been engaged. It was a little war which began a few weeks ago for the purpose of turning out of British India some of the Thibetans whom they found there when they came into office, and who had obstructed the road into Thibet for the purpose of preventing trade. Our proceedings were certainly not precipitate. We waited patiently eighteen months, while the friendly empire of China did its best by pacific means, and when those means had failed, about a month ago, notice was sent by Lord Dufferin to these marauders that on March 15 they would be turned out by force. Our troops advanced slowly in order to give the enemy ample time to run away, and no attempt was made to cut off their retreat. Every facility was given them to retire into Thibetan territory. News arrived on that day that on March 20, only five days after their notice, the fort was taken; and the enemy promptly ran away. The fort was satisfactorily occupied without a single life being lost on our side, and, as far as he knew, without the loss of a single life on the side of the enemy. The Thibetans were now safe in Thibetan territory, and the fort had been demolished.

"Atlas" writes:—It is reported from India that General Sir Harry Prendergast, who commanded the pioneer expedition to Mandalay, is to be the Duke of Connaught's successor in the Bombay command. If, however, General Prendergast is confirmed, as it is said he is sure to be, in his officiating appointment as Resident at Mysore, it is scarcely likely, having regard to his rank, that he would be brought forward for future military employment. It has to be remembered that the Bombay comn and is a' lieutenant-general's appointment, wl ereas Sir Harry Prendergast is a full general.

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BILLS.

The two Bills relating to local government which were introduced by Mr. Ritchie last week have been printed and circulated. One of them, entitled "Local Government (England and Wales) Electors Bill," is a comparatively simple measure, which in effect extends the burgess franchise to county electors outside municipal boroughs, and provides the machinery necessary for the registration of such electors, including special arrangements for the remuneration of revising barristers in respect of the additional duties imposed upon them. The other and incomparably the more important Bill is the organic measure entitled "Local Government (England and Wales) Bill," a voluminous Bill of 125 clauses, five schedules, and 109 pages, which creates the system of local government expounded by Mr. Ritchie. The first part of this Bill comprises the first twenty-nine clauses, and deals with the constitution and powers of the county councils, with the financial relations between the Exchequer and county, together with provisions for a contribution by the county towards the maintenance of indoor paupers, and with the general provisions as to the transfer of powers from existing authorities to the proposed county councils. The second part deals with the application of the Bill to boroughs, to the metropolis, and to certain special counties and liberties. The third part provides for the constitution, powers, and duties of district councils in counties. The fourth and fifth parts deal respectively with boundaries and finance; the latter term signifying mainly, in this connection, rather the financial powers proper to the newly constituted local authorities than their financial relations to the Imperial Exchequer—a subject which is practically exhausted by the first part of the Bill. The sixth and seven parts comprise the supplemental and transitory provisions necessary to secure the smooth working of the newly constituted authorities, and an easy transition from the old system to the new. The schedules, of which there are five, are concerned mainly with the transfer of powers from several Government Departments to the new local authorities. To this enumeration the only important exception is that of the fourth schedule, which enumerates the ten large boroughs—namely, Liverpool, Birmingham, Manchester, Leeds, Sheffield, Bristol, Bradford, Nottingham, Kingston-on Hull, and Newcastle-on-Tyne—which, as Mr. Ritchie stated last week, will (together with the metropolis, for which separate and specia provision is made in the second part of the Bill) be dealt with as separate counties.

Such is the general outline of the measure. For the present public attention will undoubtedly be concentrated on the clauses which define the constitution and powers of the county councils. The county council will bear to the county precisely the same relation that a town council bears to a municipal borough. Every registered burgess, male and female will record one vote for one councillor in each of the electoral divisions into which the county is divided for electoral purposes, and the elected councillors will, in their turn, elect other councillors in the same proportion to their own number as is borne by the aldermen to the town councillors in a borough. Thus in a county council there will be a chairman, selected councillors, and elective councillors—these titles being specified in the Bill—just as in a borough there are a mayor, aldermen, and common councillors. The main difference is that whereas a mayor is elected for a single year the chairman of a county council will be elected for three years, and the same rule will apply to the elective councillors, while the selected councillors will follow the rule applicable to aldermen, which provides that one-half of their number should retire every three years. The functions and powers of the county council—exclusive of the licensing powers which are dealt with in subsequent clauses—are defined in Clauses 3 to 8 of the Bill, and are very multifarious in character. Broadly speaking, the effect of the Bill will be to transfer to the county councils all the administrative functions of quarter sessions, leaving the judicial functions of the latter for the most part unaffected, and to devolve upon them in addition a variety of administrative powers now exercised by several departments of the central Executive Government. The exceptions to this general statement are the control of the county police and the execution of the Licensing Acts. In both these cases the power and authority will be divided between the quarter sessions and the county council, the general principle being, as before, that powers which are judicial or quasi-judicial are retained by quarter sessions, while powers which are purely or mainly administrative are transferred to the county councils.

With regard to the licensing of public-houses, Clause 9 confers powers upon the county council to close such places upon any or all of the following days—Sunday, Christmas Day, and Good Friday. The Bill enacts the manner of setting out the licensing divisions and the appointment of the licensing committees on the lines given by Mr. Ritchie. Powers are given to enable the licensing committee to refuse a renewal of a licence, with the view to diminishing the number of licences, in any division, subject to confirmation by the county council and to the payment of compensation. Refusal is compulsory when a report from the justices has been received that a person is disqualified by conviction from holding a licence, such report having been confirmed by quarter sessions. Compensation shall be divided among the persons interested in the licensed premises by agreement, or as determined by an arbitrator, or by the county court. As to the source from which the money is to come, the Bill proceeds:—

The compensation shall be paid in the first instance out of the county fund, but ultimately shall be borne as follows: That is to say, it shall ordinarily be charged exclusively to the licensing division, in which the licensed premises are situate, but may, if the county council, for special reasons, so direct, be charged to the county district in which the premises are situate, or be charged, in whole or in part, to the county, generally, as a general county purchase, or be charged in part, to any licensing division or divisions or county, district, or districts hereinafter mentioned other than the division or district in which the premises are situate. Where a licence is such that if the renewal thereof were refused compensation would be payable under the Act for the loss thersof, and the licensing committee report that it is expedient to purchase the licence by agreement, the county council shall have power so to purchase the licence and to pay for it out of the county fund, and thereupon the purchase money may be charged as compensation for the loss of the licence might be charged, and the licence shall be cancelled. Every licence which would expire on the 10th of October is to continue in force until the day fixed by this Act for the expiration of the licence.

The financial part of the measure is founded upon and makes constant reference to the proposals of the Chancellor of the Exchequer as explained on Monday in his speech on the Budget, and had the Bill been published last week those proposals, so far as they relate to the contribution to county funds from the probate duty, and the imposition of a tax for local purposes on horses and wheels would have been been prematurely disclosed.

The district councils created by the Bill are only second in importance to the county councils. Their areas will be either those of existing boroughs or of urban and rural sanitary districts already existing, subject to such modifications as are introduced by the Bill. Their constitution will be identical with that of a town council, though the names of their several orders will be borrowed from the county council and not from the borough nomenclature. Their powers will be those of existing urban and rural sanitary authorities, which will cease to exist as such as soon as the district councils are formed; though in the case of rural sanitary authorities this cesser is little more than nominal, inasmuch as the boards of guardians, which are at present the rural sanitary authorities, will still continue to exist for the purpose of poor law administration.

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM'S WILL.

The will of the late Emperor William shows (the Berlin correspondent of the *Standard* says) that his accumulations were much smaller than had been generally credited. The total of his savings does not exceed 50,000,000 marks or 2½ millions sterling. The larger portion of his property the late Emperor has left to increase the so-called "Crown Treasure," or general funds of the Crown, established by King Frederick William III., the late Emperor's father. The rest is to be divided between the Empress Augusta and the Emperor's two children—that is, the Emperor Frederick and the Grand Duchess of Baden. The Castle of Babelsberg at Potsdam and the palace at Coblentz are left to the Empress Augusta. In addition to these principal dispositions, the late Emperor has left numerous legacies.

General Boulanger has been returned at the head of the poll in the election at Laon; but a second ballot will be necessary, as the majority obtained is not an absolute one. The figures are:—General Boulanger 45,089, M. Doumer (Radical) 26,808, M. Jacquemart (Conservative) 24,670. The result of the Marseilles election has been declared as follows:—M. Felix Pyat (Irreconcileable), 40,204; M. Herve (Conservative), 23,638; M. Fouquier (Opportunist), 12,440; General Boulanger, 953.

MR. BALFOUR ON THE IRISH PARTY AND THE RADICALS.

A county demonstration, organized by the Lancashire and Cheshire Conservative Working Men's Federation, was held at the Drill Hall, Stalybridge, on Saturday night, March 24, at which an address was delivered by Mr. A. J. Balfour.

The past year, he proceeded, had been an unfortunate one for political prophets. Many prophets had been heard. Most of them were unfavourable to the Unionist Government, but the Unionist Government had fattened upon their prophecies. The first thing that was to turn the Government out of office was what was called the Coercion Bill. As a matter of fact, at this moment it was the unquestionable law of the land. Then they were told that if they passed and put in force the Coercion Bill the democracy of England would rise against them and hurl them indignantly from office. Had the democracy of England risen against them? No. It had been predicted that as soon as they attempted to bring in any legislation for England or for Scotland, the great Unionist party would be dissolved to its constituent atoms; but that prophecy he thought was as little likely to be fulfilled as others whose absurdity he had shown, and he was wholly unable to see even the smallest rift within the lute.

The prophets had all proved themselves false prophets; but like other false prophets and other charlatans, they had attempted to bring their own prophecies to a fulfilment by the employment of illegitimate means. There was no reason why he, as a Conservative, should acquiesce in the accusations of brutality, tyranny, and harshness brought against the Irish Government—qualities which are alien to the British mind. Compare the action of the present Government with the action of Mr. Gladstone' Government between 1880 and 1885. What happened during the first five months or so of Mr. Gladstone's Coercion Act? Under the beneficent and humane rule of Mr. Gladstone and Lord Spencer 1,114 persons were proceeded against. During a similar period of the harsh, brutal, and cowardly rule of the present Government only 628 persons, or very little more than one half were proceeded against. During the endless debate on the criminal law Bill last year there was no topic more familiar to the mouths of the Opposition than the subject of the constitution or the creation of new crimes by the Criminal Law Bill. Now Lord Spencer created two offences of a kind most dangerous to the liberty of the subject. He and his colleagues made it a crime in Ireland to be found under suspicious circumstances, and rendered a man amenable to imprisonment for it. That was a tolerably serious interference with the liberty of the subject, to which there was nothing in the Bill of the present Government at all comparable. From the talk of Radicals it might be supposed that resident magistrates were a Tory invention. As a matter of fact resident magistrates were first appointed in Ireland by one of the best Liberal Administrations that had existed in Ireland for the last fifty years. The men who were actually working the Crimes Act at this moment were substantially the same as worked it under the beneficent and humane rule of Mr. Gladstone and Lord Spencer. An regarded the administration of the law, in no single case had the decision of a resident magistrate been reversed on appeal to a distinguished and competent lawyer irremoveable by th executive Government. The present Government were charged with interfering with the liberty of the press in Ireland. He denied the charge, and said that no responsible statesman of eminence or position had dared to bring that accusation seriously torward in the House of Commons, where it could be answered. The Irish press abused the freedom it undoubtedly enjoyed, and indulged in licence. During his administration no one, from one end of Ireland to the other, had been attacked for the mere expression of opinion. Alluding to the communications put forward respecting him by Mr. Wilfrid Blunt, Mr. Balfour said he would at that time refer only to the part of Mr. Blunt's accusations which dealt more especially with the conduct of Irish administration. The original accusation was something like this—that he (Mr. Balfour) had been villain enough to conceive the design of murdering, through legal means, various members of the Irish party; that having been villain enough to conceive the atrocious design, he was then fool enough to go and communicate it to Mr. Blunt. The accusation in its original form appeared to him to be one of the most stupid falsehoods that had been uttered against the Irish Government even in the year 1887. The final version of the story—the authoritative version—was not perhaps less stupid: but it was a good deal less malignant. It was only necessary for him at present to say that in so far as he was accused of having at any time, at any place, or to any person said anything which could legitimately be interpreted as meaning that he desired the death of a single Irish representative, or of any other human being, the thing was a grotesque and ridiculous falsehood. Referring to Mr. W. O'Brien's speech at Birmingham, in which that gentleman said he was willing to blacken Lord Spencer's boots, Mr. Balfour said it appeared to be Mr. O'Brien's nature that he must always be blackening something. It used to be Lord Spencer's character; it was now Lord Spencer's boots. Mr. Balfour quoted certain extracts from Mr. O'Brien's past writings, in which Irishmen were advised to hunt Radicals like mad dogs from public life; in which Lord Spencer was described as the most detested man in Ireland—a man whose hands were red with innocent blood, and who suppressed evidence that might have acquitted an innocent man; in which Mr. Gladstone was spoken of as William Judas Gladstone. Such was in 1882 the language of men who now vilified the present Government and extolled the leader of the Opposition. If the testimony of such men was worth anything now, it was worth something then. If worth anything then, one could only conclude that Mr. Gladstone and Lord Spencer ought to be hounded from public life by their own party and every respectable man in the country. The only change that had taken place was the change in Radical party interests.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE BURMA RUBY MINES.

Mr. Hanbury asked the Under Secretary of State for India whether the revenues paid to King Theebaw from the Burma ruby mines averaged for some years 1,50,000 rs. annually, and in the last year amounted to about 1,90,000 rs., in addition to the fact that all rubies of the value of 2,000 rs. and upwards became the property of the King; whether up to December last the Indian Government had received from these mines only about 25,000 rs. during the preceding twelve months; whether a loss of current revenue is a permanent loss to the Indian Exchequer, owing to the fact that these mines are practically inexhaustible for a great number of years; whether sufficient precautions are taken to prevent smuggling, and whether it is a fact that large numbers of rubies are known to be disposed of to merchants and others without any royalty having been paid upon them; and whether the difference to the Indian revenue between the royalties actually received and the terms offered by Messrs. Streeter has been a loss of about 30,000 rs. per month, or 3,60,000 rs. a year.

Sir J. Gorst said: (1) According to the best information possessed by the Secretary of State, King Theebaw's revenue from the ruby mines did not average so much as 150,000*l*.; and he never received so much as 190,000*l*. Stones of the value of 2,000 rs. were royal perquisites, but were generally secreted or broken up by the finders. (2) So far as reports have reached the Secretary of State.—Yes. (3) Cannot be answered till the report of the scientific expert sent out by the Secretary of State has been received. (4) All precautions which are practicable are taken, but some smuggling undoubtedly takes place. (5) The diminution of revenue referred to does take place while the mines are unworked; but as the rubies are still there it is expected to be recouped in years to come.

INDIAN AND AUSTRALIAN POSTAGE.

Mr. H. Heaton asked the Postmaster-General whether he could state why there were not embossed stamped envelopes for 5*d*. and 6*d*. respectively for India and Australia for sale here, as there were penny embossed envelopes and whether he was aware that in India the 5*d*. embossed envelope was procurable, and had been for the past twenty-five years.

Mr. Raikes: It has been thought that the general demand for such envelopes is not sufficient to justify the expense of supplying them. If they were introduced it would be impossible to limit their supply to certain towns, and there are valid objections to increasing unnecessarily the various denominations of stamps and thereby the pecuniary responsibility of postmasters. But if a request for such envelopes were made by a responsible body representing the Chinese and Australian trade, I should be willing to consider it. (Hear, hear.)

THE PORT OF ADEN.

Mr. Sutherland asked the Under Secretary for India what prospect there was of the early establishment of a Port Trust at Aden, charged with powers to execute the much needed improvements in that port, in conformity with the Act recently passed by the Bombay Legislature for that purpose.

Sir J. Gorst: In reply to a telegram of the 17th inst. the Government of India have informed the Secretary of State that this matter is under consideration (Hear.)

THE EMPEROR FREDERICK'S HEALTH.

The accounts received by yesterday's mail concerning the health of the Emperor Frederick are satisfactory. So great has been the improvement (the *Standard's* correspondent says) that Sir Morell Mackenzie hoped to leave Charlottenburg and return to London. His absence would not, however, be a long one. The correspondent adds:—

The greatest satisfaction and gratitude are felt in the imperial household at the present improvement, which they justly attribute to the treatment of the English physician; and I understand that the Empress Victoria has written to the Queen, her mother, begging her to permit Sir Morell Mackenzie and Dr. Hovell to wear the Orders which the Emperor intends to bestow upon them. The former is to receive the Grand Cross and Star of the Order of the House of Hohenzollern, and the latter the same Order of a lower class. This is the Order generally conferred for personal services done to the Prussian Royal House. The Emperor and Empress continue to repose absolute confidence in the English physician, and are, therefore, unwilling that he should leave Charlottenburg at all; but, as I have said, his absence will be short. The length of the Emperor's stay at Charlottenburg is not yet fixed, still, less where he will go next, for the idea of Wiesbaden seems to have been given up. It is now said that the Emperor will in about a fortnight go to Potsdam for some weeks, and thence to Homburg.

Another curious phase in the development of the German Emperor's malady seems to have been reached—a phase which, it is stated, inclines Sir Morell Mackenzie and Professor Krause, in spite of the "unanimity bulletin" of San Remo, to look upon his Majesty's disease as non-cancerous after all. This much (says the Berlin correspondent of the *Times*) I was told by one of the first throat authorities in Berlin, and there now reaches me from a trustworthy source the following communication:—

It appears that the improvement which has taken place in the local condition of the Emperor's ailment consists in the extension of a large piece of cartilage from the larynx. The expulsion of diseased cartilage does not occur in cancer of the larynx; or rather, there is no recorded case in medical literature where the phenomenon has occurred." The extruded piece was removed by Sir Morell Mackenzie, and has been sent for examination to Professor Waldeyer.

The Berlin *Official Gazette* publishes a decree addressed to the Crown Prince empowering him to take part in the business of the State. It is dated Charlottenburg, March 21, is signed by the Emperor countersigned by Prince Bismarck, and runs as follows:—

It is my wish that your Imperial and Royal Highness should make yourself acquainted with State affairs by taking an immediate part therein. For this purpose, therefore, I entrust your Imperial and Royal Highness with the consideration and settlement of such government matters submitted to my decision as I shall refer to your Imperial and Royal Highness; and the requisite signatures may be appended by your Imperial and Royal Highness, acting as my substitute, without a special order from me to this effect in each individual case.

FLOODS ON THE CONTINENT.

The inundations caused by the recent thaw in the neighbourhood of Wittenberge, on the Elbe, in the March of Brandenburg—not the other Wittenburg, which is in the province of Saxony—are appalling. Heart rending accounts are given of the loss of life and of the total ruin of whole villages. Cattle and flocks have been drowned in great numbers, and habitations washed away or swamped by the rush of the waters. The Berlin papers have opened subscription list in aid of the sufferers, and Herrvon Puttkamer, Minister of the Interior, has gone to organize relief. The blocking up of the bed of the river with ice has caused the stream at several points of its course to burst through its dykes, sweeping them away like chaff. An area of fully a hundred English square miles is estimated to be already under water. More than ten thousand persons have lost nearly all they possessed and there are upwards of forty villages inundated. It is impossible, as yet to calculate the losses that have been suffered. Five hundred pioneers from Berlin, Magdeburg, and Rendsburg have been ordered to the inundated district to assist the distressed population in saving what can be saved; but they cannot do much, as the obstacles they have to contend against appear beyond human power to master—the rapidly melting snow and ice and the deluge of water. From the low lying districts on the Vistula the news is almost equally discouraging. The whole right bank of the Nogat is under water. The city of Elbing is in great danger. The railways of the district are all flooded, and all communication practically suspended. The interruption of traffic may last yet for months to come. The distress in all the inundated districts is very great. A later telegram received from Cassel says:—Appalling accounts are being received here of the inundations caused in the Elbe district by the accumulation of ice and the consequent breaches made in the river banks. From Wittenberg to Dannenberg and Boizenburg both banks of the Elbe are flooded for miles. A hundred villages are under water, and there has been some loss of life. The damage done is enormous and the distress terrible. Many cattle have been drowned.

The most distressing news comes from the flooded district of Southern Hungary. The localities which have suffered most this time are situated about half-way between Szedin and Grosswardein. Csaba and Bekes have already been devastated. It is one of the saddest spectacles (the *Daily News'* correspondent says) to see that every time a city or a district is in imminent danger, and when its fields have been inundated by the floods, the population, unwilling to bear the whole brunt of the catastrophe, breaks the dykes, and allows the water to pour into the neighbouring district. All the towns and villages in the vicinity are thus exposed to a common danger when a dyke has given way. A train was sent on the railway dykes as far as it could go, advancing between two seas, the waves of which were furiously raging against the embankment. The inhabitants of Bekes and Foeldvar were taken by surprise, and had not time to save their poor belongings. Debris of furniture, beds, and the wooden parts of houses are floating in quantities on the flooded fields. The train carried off a hundred of the distressed peasants, whose cries rang through the night, as they had to give up all hope of ever getting back their little property—very likely all they had in the world. As the train slowly went backwards the water reached some little distance up the wheels of the carriages. In one place the dyke is broken down for 2,000 yards, and the flood is rushing over it into the fields beyond with the violence of a strong rapid river. Near Csaba the dyke is also broken, as is asserted, by the inhabitants themselves. The result was that the water sank almost a foot and a half in one day. Except in those places where they had to be given up, the dykes are being repaired by superhuman efforts, a thousand soldiers and more being employed in one spot. In other parts the masses of snow suddenly thawing have brought about similar results to those of the floods. Many of the smaller rivers in Hungary are also swollen to broad streams, and the danger to the towns in their neighbourhood is very great. Several persons have been drowned. The waters cannot again return to the bed of the river. The entire county of Bekes will therefore resemble a lake up to the end of the summer, and the population will be plunged into the deepest misery. A public subscription has been opened for the sufferers, and the Emperor has contributed 10,000fl to the fund. The Szamos River has totally destroyed the town of Fehergyarmatt, in addition to no fewer than thirty-nine villages in the county of Szathmar. The Raab River has inundated and devastated half a dozen villages in the Oedenburg County, near Pesth. The River Theiss has also been very rapidly rising.

An official paper has been issued containing the answers from British representatives in Europe and the United States to a circular despatch from Lord Salisbury, asking for copies of any laws or local regulations which may be in force in the respective countries regarding the admission or continued residence of destitute aliens. Replies have been received from her Majesty's representatives in Austria, Bavaria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Hesse-Darmstadt, Italy, Montenegro, Netherlands, Portugal, Roumania, Russia, Saxony, Servia, Spain, Sweden and Norway, Switzerland, Turkey, United States, and Wurtemberg. As a general rule, the replies furnished show that the most uncompromising laws and rules are laid down for the prevention of the entry and residence of foreigners in destitute circumstances in the majority of the countries named. In some other countries—such as Russia—no special laws exist with regard to pauper immigration; but the ordinary laws are amply sufficient to enable the authorities to expel foreigners who are obnoxious from whatever cause. The most latitude would appear to exist in Italy and Portugal, where aliens, destitute or otherwise, enjoy the same civil rights as the natives.

MR. MEHDI HASSAN ON THE SITUATION IN INDIA.

A representative of the Central News was on March 28 admitted to an interview with his Honour the Mussulman Chief Justice of Hyderabad, the Nawab Fotthah Newaz Jung Mehdi Hussan, who is in England on a pleasure tour, accompanied by his wife. The Chief Justice visited the House of Commons on March 23 and heard the Pensions debate, on the invitation of the First Lord of the Treasury, and subsequently the House of Lords on the invitation of Lord Cross, Secretary of State for India.

It was pointed out to the Nawab that in the *Times* of March 28 there was a telegram from Calcutta, stating that an enthusiastic meeting had been held there by the natives to pass valedictory addresses to Lord Dufferin, and to vote other commemorative resolutions, in which meeting every resolution was carried by acclamation with great enthusiasm. It was stated, moreover, that some of the leading native organs of Bengal threatened to interrupt the meeting by organising a counter-demonstration.

The Nawab, having read the telegram, said the entire native community is at one in its loyalty to the British Government. There is no real difference on this point between the different races of India. Educated people have very strong reason to be loyal, for they may easily see, by studying Indian history, that India has never been so prosperous and happy as she now is under the British rule. They realise fully the intellectual, social, and political benefits which the country is deriving from English rule. The uneducated classes, on the other hand, experience the more practical and tangible advantages which spring from that rule. In their daily life they are comparatively free from the oppression of the stronger and wealthier, and law, for the first time in the history of India, has enabled them to enjoy the benefits of liberty equally with their superiors. Security, liberty, and political equality are in the very atmosphere of India at present. As for Lord Dufferin, he has been one of the most popular of Indian Viceroys. The demonstration of sympathy in Bengal to which the *Times* alludes is, I am convinced, entirely genuine, and I sincerely hope that before he leaves all India without exception will unite in showing gratitude to him. The natives of India are by nature very warm-hearted, and are grateful for all kindnesses shown them. Lord Dufferin has done much for them during his short term of office, and they cannot forget this.

With regard to what is said about "counter-demonstrations" and the like, it should be remembered that the class of persons which is responsible for this is not a numerous one. Our educated Bengali fellow-subjects, for whom I have otherwise a high esteem, are getting too Radical. It is not Lord Dufferin in particular whom they object to; no Viceroy will ever be able to satisfy them. Even if the Queen were pleased to appoint a Bengallee Viceroy, they would still find cause for dissatisfaction, if not on political, then all the more on personal or social grounds. On the other hand, Lord Dufferin has the admiration and esteem of the whole Mahomedan community, and millions of Hindoos appreciate his services.

As to the real public opinion in India concerning Lord Dufferin's action on the Central Asian question, continued the Nawab, Lord Dufferin averted an impending war, which would at least have retarded our progress and crippled our finances for many years; by his admirable tact and diplomacy he established close friendly relations with the ruler of the Afghans, and succeeded in setting up for him a boundary which will probably for a long time to come set a limit to Russian aggression. His lordship devoted great attention to frontier defence, a matter of the utmost importance. In all this he has had our entire sympathy. Nothing can be more absurd than the cry of the Native Press that the annexation of Burma has had an injurious effect on the population of India, and that Lord Dufferin is reverting to Lord Dalhousie's policy. This simply misleads the English public. Burma was an entirely independent State, as much out of India as Afghanistan is, and under an autocratic king who behaved badly and tyrannically to his own people, and insultingly to the Government of our Empress. From the Mahomedan point of view (we are not yet very Radical in our politics) this involved an insult to every one of us. Politically we are one nation with the English, and an affront offered to the Government of the Queen is felt by all of us. I may say that the troubles which we Mahomedans underwent after the death of the Prophet in attempting to adopt republican principles of government convinced us once for all that Royalty with some sort of constitutional check on the kingly power is the best form of government. We do not in the least recognise the truth or the benefit of modern Radical principles. Our deepest feelings of affection and loyalty are centred in the persons of the Queen and her heirs, and any insult offered to the throne on which she sits is a national insult. But, besides this, it was a wise thing on grounds of humanity to annex the country of the barbaric Burmese. In a very short time the people themselves will recognise the blessings which England will bestow on them.

"What," asked the reporter, "are the feelings of the feudatory princes in India towards the Government, and are the offers of help alluded to in the address generally held to be spontaneous? Do you think it would be wise of the British Government to accept them?"

The feudatory princes of India, replied the Nawab, are completely loyal, and with good reason. They have no enemies to fight, as formerly, and have time to devote to developing the resources they may expend on fostering the well-being of their countries. They avail themselves of the advice of British representatives, who are, as a rule, disinterested and experienced officials who have passed their lives in various branches of the Indian administration. It is only natural, therefore, that they should make these offers, and it is impolitic to doubt their spontaneity. As to the advisability of accepting them, in the Oriental way of looking at things, the Imperial Government should not accept them. No one who is thoroughly acquainted with the Oriental character and manners would advise the Government of India to accept these offers, however spontaneous they may be.

THE NATIONAL DEBT CONVERSION ACT.

The Treasury has issued the following summary of the chief provisions of the National Debt (Conversion) Act, 1888, as affecting holders of the several stocks to which the Act applies:—

The dividends on the new stock, which is offered in lieu of either New Three per Cents. or Consols, or Reduced Three per Cents., will be paid quarterly. The stock will continue to bear interest at 3 per cent. till April 5, 1889. It will then become a 2½ per cent. stock for fourteen years to April 5, 1903, and after that date will be a 2½ per cent. stock. As regards the existing New Three per Cents., holders who do not dissent within the period mentioned below will be held to assent. If they dissent, they will be paid off at par. As regards Consols and Reduced, special terms are offered to holders who signify their assent to exchange their stock for the new stock (bearing quarterly dividends) within the period mentioned below. They will be paid a bonus of 5*s*. per cent., which, though it is properly speaking capital, may be treated as income, and will be exempt from income tax. Holders of Consols who assent will receive at once a quarter's dividend to April 5. When stock stands in the names of several persons (whether as trustees or otherwise), or when the stock is at the disposal of several persons, as in the case of executors, the dissent or the assent must be signed by a majority of such persons. The dissents or assents of holders must be sent to the chief accountant of the Bank of England or Bank of Ireland, as the case may be, on or before the dates following, namely—

DISSENTS (NEW THREE PER CENTS.)

	Ordinary Holders.	Joint Holders, Trustees, Executors, etc.
If in United Kingdom..	March 29.....	April 12.
If on the Continent	May 1	May 1.
If out of Europe	September 1	Sept. 1.

ASSENTS (CONSOLS AND REDUCED.)

If in United Kingdom..	April 12	May 12.
If on the Continent	June 1	June 1.
If out of Europe	September 1	September 1.

Forms of dissent or assent may be obtained of the Banks. In case of difficulty in obtaining forms, assents may be signified by an ordinary letter giving the necessary full particulars. Trustees are specially authorized to dissent or assent without consulting their beneficiaries, and notwithstanding the terms of their trust, and are expressly exempted from liability in respect of such conversion or exchange of their trust fund.

The London correspondent of the *Pioneer* telegraphs that it is believed that the Queen now disapproves of the match between Prince Alexander and a daughter of the German Emperor.

The Liberal candidate for Fulham, Mr. J. S. Keay, who recently returned to London from India, has been successful in appeasing differences in the Liberal ranks which threatened his candidature.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 30TH MARCH.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Assam, Capt. G. W. F. Browne, with the English mails of the 30th March, arrived in harbour at 6 o'clock yesterday morning. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Rear-Admiral Freemantle	2nd Lieut Norris
Lieut Walker	2nd Lieut Davidson
Miss Murphy	2nd Lieut Crosier
Mr Davies	Mr Ash
Mr Burdon	Mr Bacon
Mr Watkins	Miss Watkins
Dr Duncan	Mr Eilwood
Mr Forbes	Mr Pilkington
Rev G Sellar	Mr Beckley
Mr MacRow	Mr Trinker
Mr and Mrs Riches	Dr Roberts
2nd Lieut Bray	Mr Halliday
2nd Lieut Lamnard	Mr Harvey
2nd Lieut Elleman	

FROM BRINDISI.

Col and Mrs Nickolson	Mr Bradbury
Mr and Mrs Selby	Dr Taylor

FROM ADEN.

Mr Cowasjee Dinshaw	Mr Lov

GENERAL BOULANGER PLACED ON THE RETIRED LIST.

In conformity with the unanimous advice of the court-martial which inquired into the charges against him, and on the proposal of the Minister of War, President Carnot, after deliberation by the Council of Ministers, has signed a decree placing General Boulanger on the retired list. General Boulanger accordingly becomes eligible for election to the Chamber. The *Times'* correspondent says :—

General Boulanger cannot recover his military status without a special law. He virtually becomes a civilian, though liable, like any civilian, to be called out as a reservist. In the Chamber he will have small importance ; for he has no skill as a party leader, nor is there any party desirous of a dictator. There will not be a single protest in the ranks. The army is really worthy of admiration. Demagogues, indeed, have endeavoured to undermine military discipline, the soldier being as hateful to them as the priest and the judge. They have tried to infuse disorder and revolt into the mind of the private soldier and disobedience and intrigue into that of the officer, but, happily for France, only one soldier has been infected—namely, the General now punished. The rest of the army is sound, and, proud of its integrity, will congratulate itself on the amputation of a member capable of transmitting the virus of *pronunciamientos*. The Government had in its possession eight or ten telegrams sent to General Boulanger by one of his agents, and replied to by himself. Every political telegram, everything, in short, which can interest the Government, is copied for the Ministers. When Thiers ran his eye over these duplicates in my presence, he would often laughingly pass me one which I had sent or received, and would say, "How you ought to recognize this." I even once read at Versailles a message which I afterwards found awaiting me on my return to Paris. 'Such is the system, and I pass no opinion on it. General Boulanger, as an ex-Minister, was quite aware of this, and took the precaution of telegraphing in cipher ; but the cipher was quickly discovered. The telegrams left him no defence, for they were the direct contrary of what he said publicly. I am assured that in these telegrams he gave orders and convened committee meetings, which he attended, at the very time when he alleged that he was an entire stranger to the whole affair.

THE ATTACKS ON THE EMPRESS VICTORIA.

The German Empress held a *Trauer-Cour*, or mourning reception, in the Rittersaal of the Old Schloss in Berlin on Saturday, March 24. The ceremony simply consisted in all the Court, from the Crown Prince and Princess and the Diplomatic Corps downwards, filing past the Empress (who was surrounded by her own new household officers) and making a profound *Salut au trone*—a ceremony at once of condolence, congratulation and allegiance. The Empress received on Monday deputations from seventeen institutes and associations of which she became patroness as Crown Princess. Replying to their addresses, her Majesty said that she considered her foremost and most sacred duty to be the care of a wife for her suffering husband. In addition to that, she had since the 9th inst., undertaken the beautiful but difficult duty which the Queen of a country ever faithfully fulfilled. She was to the fullest degree conscious of the task devolving upon her as Queen and Empress, and would accomplish it to the best of her ability. There were other duties of a social character, moreover, such as the moral and intellectual education of women, care for the people's health, and the improvement of the facilities for women to earn their own livelihood which were by preference constantly before her eyes, for the noblest vocation of a princess was unwearying activity in ameliorating the lot of all suffering classes ; but because this task was one of great difficulty, it must remain doubtful whether she would succeed in carrying out her undertaking as well as her heart desired. The Berlin correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* writes :—

I am forced to refer to a state of things now prevailing here which is extremely painful to witness. Germans and above all Prussians have prided themselves upon their loyalty to their Sovereign, and yet at this moment there is a section of highly influential people in this country who are not only guilty of disloyalty, but are on the very verge of high treason. Last autumn this was observed by astute diplomatists all over Germany, and by them was promptly reported to their Governments. This disloyalty does not spring from the ranks of Radicals, Democrats, or Socialists—the guilty people are those who call themselves "devoted Conservatives and Royalists." Every effort is being made by them to place difficulties in the way of the new monarch ; to disseminate a belief that he is not destined to live long ; to scatter broadcast scurrilous and lying slanders about the Kaiserin ; to hint at disagreements between the Kaiser and Prince von Bismarck ; and, in short, to give vent to their displeasure at the new order of things. I received a letter to-day on this subject from an eminent retired Prussian officer. It is a spontaneous expression of disgust at this revolting state of things, and I willingly utilise the following passage from his letter to show you how justified I am in referring to the matter : "I want to express to you my indignation at the mean and low behaviour of a section of the public against the Kaiserin Victoria. I have never known of such a passionate spiteful agitation in my life. The most detestable and absurd things are being related about her Majesty, every word of which I know is slander. It is said to be the consequence of the wrath of the people because an English doctor was summoned to treat our present Kaiser, whose life, it is alleged, has been endangered by this treatment. I do not believe a word of this. I believe with certainty that it is the strictly Conservative, Pietist, and strictly orthodox party. And why is it thus inciting the people? Because it believes erroneously that the Kaiserin Victoria, who has always held free and liberal views on politics and religion, would exert an undue and injurious influence on her husband and perhaps on the heir-apparent, although they say that the latter does not agree with his mother."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s.s. Aspatria, 1,920 tons, Captain G Veale, arrived in Port yesterday from Aden, empty.

The s s Athens, 1,493 tons, Captain W E Robertson, sailed on Saturday last for Marseilles, laden with a general cargo.

The s. s. Berenice, Captain E Perini, sailed the same evening for Singapore and Hongkong, laden with a general cargo and 23 deck passengers.

The s.s. Hindoo, Captain C Edwards, arrived in port yesterday from Coast ports, laden with a cargo of cotton and wool and 500 deck passengers.

The s.s. Damascus, 2,394 tons, Captain A Douglas, arrived in Bombay yesterday, laden with coals, from New Castle, N S W, and Captain Merchant and Mr R A Watson, as passengers.

The Clan liner Clan Macdonald, 1,716 tons, Captain W J Rule, sailed on Saturday last for Glassgow and Liverpool, laden with a general cargo and Captain and Mrs Simpson, as passengers.

The British steamer Henley, 1,446 tons, Captain R Walker, from Middlesbrough, arrived in Bombay on Saturday last, laden with a cargo of railway materials. She is consigned to her Captain.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S N steamer Medea, 1,215 tons, Captain A Mitis, sailed on Saturday for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, laden with a general cargo and Captain A Lussich, a passenger, for Calcutta.

The City line steamer City of Dublin, 2,150 tons, Captain R McNeel, from Glassgow and Liverpool, arrived in Bombay on Saturday afternoon, with a general cargo and Mr Whitchall and two deck, passengers.

The B I S N steamer Busheer, Captain J Skinner, sailed for Marmagoa via Ratnagiri and other Coast ports on Saturday last laden with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr and Mrs Cornforth and Captain Clark, for Marmagoa ; and sixty-two deck for other ports.

The Hall liner Kirby Hall, 1,759 tons, Captain G Pearse, sailed from Bombay on Saturday last, for Marseilles and Liverpool, laden with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr J R Alcock, Major F Longhourne, Colonel H St George, Lt-Col Higginson, Mr Bennett, Miss Bennett, and Mr and Mrs Haig and two children.

THE ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA MAILS.

The P and O steamer Ganges, 2,149 tons, Captain E Stewart, from Shanghai (March. 14) arrived in Bombay on Saturday afternoon with the fortnightly China and Australian mails and the following passengers :—From Shanghai—Mrs E Wheeler. From Hongkong—Mr and Mrs Veitch, and two infants, and Mrs Moberley and four distressed seamen. From Penang, Mr Peak. For Bombay—From Honkong—Mr Whetsey Mr A Detjee, and Mess s Hassumbhai, E Chandabhai, F Peerbhai, C Visram and M Meerali. From Calcutta—Mr Greenwood. From Colombo, Mr H Zivoefel. From Singapore—Two second-class passengers. From various ports—About twenty deck.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—April 14.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Sutlej	2143	Worcester	A	P. & O. Co.
„ Mandalay	1243	J. S. Corgie	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ C. Graham	1911	C. Alexanderson	C	F. Muir & Co.
„ Belgravia	3274	G. C. Boothby	D	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Dora	1538	Mills	E	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Clan Macdonald	1717	W. J. Rule	F	F. Muir & Co.
„ Lepanto	1500	W. S. Morgan	G	F. Muir & Co.
„ Besagno	1499	A. Dagnino	H	J. F. Bozzoni.
„ Waverly	2022	Calvert	K	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Vulcan	1441	W. Skinner	N	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Reota	1912	Grate	P	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Athens	1493	Robertson	Q	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Aston Hall	2333	J. A. Hill	Ibis	E. Bates & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

„ Lancaster	1117	J. T. Leggett	..	F. Muir & Co.
„ Foyle	1584	H. Gasson	..	R. Bomonji.
„ Kt. of St. John	2296	Bevis	..	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Glenmorven	1826	Wright	..	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Angerton	1823	Morris	..	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Dunbar	1172	R. Weighell	..	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Etna	1478	Pope	..	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ P. Henderick	2041	Collin	..	Visram Ebram.
„ Inchulwa	1453	G. Hough	..	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Akaba	2472	J. C. Main	..	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Khilva	1452	E. Crew	..	P. & O. Co.
„ Bangalore	1309	Fairweather	..	Hajee Cassum.
„ Boskina Bay	1500	W. Legg	..	B. Craig & Co.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander	From.
14	Henley (s)	Valder	Middlesbro', Mar. 6.
	Ganges (s)	Stewart	Hongkong, Mar. 22.
	City of Dublin (s).	McNeil	Glasgow and Liverpool.
	Assam (s)	Browne	Aden, April 9.
15	Aspatria (s)	Veale	Aden, April 8.
	Inchoolva (s)	Eno	Cardiff, March 4.
	Hindoo (s)	Edwards	Cutch Mandvie.
	Damascus (s)	Douglas	Sydney, March 24.
	Darwin (s)	Williams	Cardiff, March 16.
	Dundee (s)	Witton	Tyne, Nov. 30.

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
14	Busheer (s)	Skinner	Marmagoa, &c.
	Kirby Hall (s)	Pearse	Liverpool and Marseilles.
	Medea (s)	Mitis	Calcutta, Colombo, and Madras.
	Berenice (s)	Perini	Hongkong.
	Inishowen Head (s)	McCalmont	Antwerp.
15	Athens (s)	Robertson	Marseilles.
	Clan Macdonald (s)	Rule	Marseilles and Liverpool.
	H. M. S. Humber.	Garbett	Portsmouth.

The following vessels were entered for loading on Saturday :—
Steamer Sutlej, for Brindisi, Marseilles, London, &c.
Vulcan, for Naples and Catania.
Ship Hilston, for Dunkirk.

The following vessels will sail to-day :—
Stermer Assyria, Kendal, for Karachi and the Gulf.
Sirsa, Windebank, for Karachi and the Persian Gulf."

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—April 14.

Blakeney, Lieut, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, on furlough, to England, from Cawnpore.

DEPARTURES.—April 14.

East, Brigadier-General, Bengal, from leave, to Jubbulpore.
Pease, Lieut, 20th Madras Infantry, on sick leave, to England.
Longbourne, Major, Royal Warwick Regt, on leave, to England.
St George, Lieut-Col, Bengal, Royal Warwick Regt, on leave, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant B.V.R.C.

Bombay, 16th April, 1888.

1. Lieut de Soane will perform the duties of Adjutant during the absence on leave of Capt Hodgkinson.

2. The inspection of Arms by the Civil Chief Master Armourer having been fixed for the 27th inst., all rifles must be returned to Head-quarters before that date.

3. No. 2641 Vol W F Hudson, having joined, is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "A" Company.

Bombay Light Horse.

The following order is notified :—

4. Carbines in possession of members are to be returned to Head-quarters with the least possible delay.

By order,
H. S. B. HODGKINSON, Capt. & Adjutant,
Bombay Vol. R. Corps.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

BATTERY ORDERS

By Major G. W. Roughton, Commandant,
Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

For the week ending April 21, 1888.

1. A meeting of the Battery Committee will be held at Major Roughton's Office on Tuesday, at 5-30 p.m. The attendance of all members is requested.

2. Members are requested to return carbines, side arms, &c., into stere with the least possible delay.

By Order,
ARTHUR LESLIE, Capt.
Actg. Adjt. B. V. A.

The other day a crowd of unpaid Government pensioners, chiefly women, reduced to the greatest misery, and maddened by their wrongs, invaded the Ministry of Finance, and penetrated to a saloon adjoining the Minister's private apartment, where they demanded payment of six months' arrears, and, receiving no satisfactory reply, loudly abused the Government, and loaded his Excellency with opprobrious epithets. The uproar increased, and the Minister, fearing for his safety, summoned troops, but they were almost powerless against the mob of viragoes, and a long time elapsed before the premises were cleared. During the crush a young widow was forced through one of the windows of the saloon, and, falling into the courtyard, was killed on the spot. This incident produced a strong impression at the palace.

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,

With an alphabetical index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,

with number of Stand, &c.

Complete and easy referen

Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.

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RESERVE FUND..... £800,000

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DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
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RESERVE FUND $3,900,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $7,500,000

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For 6 months, at 4 per cent. per annum.
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DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

F. DE BOVIS
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Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay, December 12, 1885.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

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BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.
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All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

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A NEW HOTEL OPENED since 1st October by the PROPRIETORS of the EGUTPOORI HOTEL, in a large, commodious and comfortable Bungalow, situated on an elevated site and commanding a charming view all round. Apply to

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Khundala, 8th Sept. 1887.

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THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

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A HANDSOME and light new canoe-shaped LANDAU, with patent head, by Lewis, of Salisbury.
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Best white Doeskin-seated Lady's SADDLE, complete, with improved balance strap and Victoria iron. And best double Bridle complete.
A light and neat new Perth DOG-CART, with lady's folding steps and a patent brake by Windover, and a set of brass mounted English-made double harness for PONIES.
A pair of well matched CHESTNUT WALER MARES, very fast in harness, the property of a gentleman proceeding to England.
A handsome GREY ARAB HORSE, 15 hands high, a very good saddle horse, and fast in harness.
A handsome BAY WALER COB, very quiet to ride, and up to weight.

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Suits made in six hours' notice. A good fit combined with first-class Material and excellent Workmanship can always be obtained.
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Laces, Badges, and Trimmings for all branches of the Military Service in stock. Military Uniforms made to order to the latest Regulations.
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FROM RAMPART ROW
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CORNER OF CHURCH GATE STREET,
The premises lately occupied by PELITI & Co.

HAMILTON AND CO.,
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IN ORDINARY TO
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A REDUCTION OF 20 PER CENT.

N.B.—At a Meeting of the Directors of the above Company, on the 22nd March, it was resolved that the stock of their Key-winding Gold and Silver Watches should be offered to the Public at a reduction of 20 per cent. with the exception of their McCabe's Gold Watches, on which they allow 10 per cent. only.
This concession will, no doubt, induce intending Purchasers to obtain a good Watch at a very low price.
To Mofussil Constituen shall be glad to send a few Watches to select from on being informed of the approximate value.

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Total Invested Funds	£7,072,140	£7,324,034

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CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne ; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.
Sold in bottles at 1s 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.
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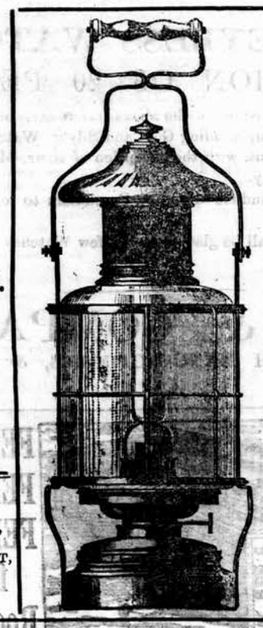

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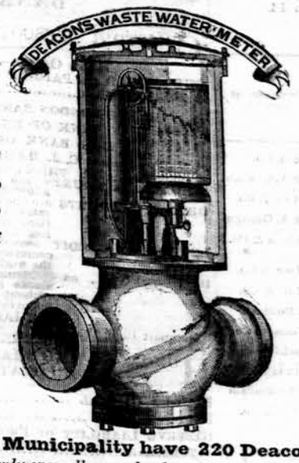

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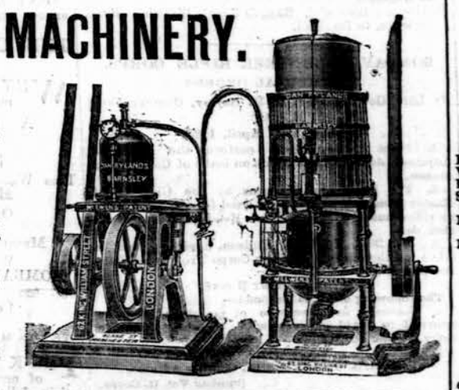

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